

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Stop war threat: send back shah!

The following statement was issued November 14 by Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers Party candidates for president and vice-president.

The lives of sixty-two Americans in Iran are being held hostage—by the Carter administration, not by Iran.

The world is being pushed to the brink of war—by the Carter administration, not by Iran.

Carter knows there is a simple way to end the crisis and save the hostages. Just return the shah to Iran to stand trial. A majority of the Americans being held at the Tehran embassy, along with many of their relatives, have requested precisely this.

But Carter refuses. He proclaims as a matter of "principle" the safeguarding of this blood-soaked tyrant. The shah is a mass murderer, a torturer, a despot who stole billions of dollars by exploiting and oppressing the Iranian people—a war criminal to rival Hitler.

The American people have no stake in protecting the shah, much less going to war on his behalf. We should join with millions of Iranians in demanding his immediate extradition.

The consequences of any U.S. military move against Iran could be catastrophic. It would be met with mass resistance by the Iranian people and could embroil this country in another Vietnam-style war right on the border of the Soviet Union.

The fact that Carter's real aims have nothing to do with concern for the hostages is shown by his rejection of Iran's November 13 offer to negotiate. The simple proposal from the Iranian government is for an international investigation into the guilt of the shah and for the return to Iran of the property he stole [see letter on page 3].

Instead of welcoming this initiative toward a possible settlement, Carter dispatched Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the United Nations to head off a Security Council discussion of the crisis!

Ignoring the opportunity to save lives, Washington has stepped up its provocations and preparations for war:



WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Nearly 900 demonstrators protest war moves and demand extradition of shah.

- On November 13, American and British warships led by the aircraft carrier Midway steamed into the Arabian Sea south of Iran to begin maneuvers. The ominous "exercises" include simulated air-to-air combat, air-to-sea attacks, surveillance by patrol aircraft, and carrier landings.

- The day before, the Pentagon suddenly mobilized 2,700 soldiers from its Rapid Deployment Forces for "readiness maneuvers" at Fort Hood, Texas.

- On November 14, Carter declared a state of emergency and decreed a freeze on all Iranian government assets in this country—in effect seizing some \$12 billion of Iranian property. To make sure

we got the point, TV stations showed film clips of Pearl Harbor to illustrate the precedents for Carter's action.

- Earlier, on November 10, Carter ordered all Iranian students here to report to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Service office for possible deportation.

- And on November 12, the White House ordered a halt to all oil imports from Iran and called on the American people to "redouble efforts to curtail the use of petroleum products."

This series of aggressive actions proves beyond a
Continued on page 2

Carter shields the Hitler of Iran

By Janice Lynn

The presence on U.S. soil of one of the bloodiest butchers in history is a deliberate provocation by the Carter administration against the Iranian people. Full responsibility for the lives of the American hostages rests with Washington for bringing the exiled shah to this country.

The outrage and anger expressed by the masses of Iranian people at the U.S. government's flagrant threat against their right to self-determination is more than justified.

As one Iranian student in the United States explained, "The Shah to the eyes of Iranians is like Hitler to the eyes of the world; the hatred is something you can't play with."

Iranian students interviewed by the

New York Times, from Harvard to the University of California at Los Angeles, expressed the same sentiment: "... allowing the Shah to remain in New York is like offering asylum to Hitler," one said.

"If Hitler were on the moon, we'd go there, too, and bring him back to be tried. We should do likewise with the Shah," said another.

Who was this hated king—Mohammad Reza Pahlavi?

During his reign Amnesty International, in 1975, stated that: "No country in the world has a worse record in human rights than Iran."

The shah's brutal dictatorship began in August 1953 when he was installed by a CIA-engineered coup that overthrew the government of Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh.

Because Mossadegh had moved to nationalize the country's oil resources, Washington conspired to depose the legally elected government and reinstall the shah—not for the benefit of the Iranian people, but solely for the benefit of the oil magnates and the Pentagon.

Immediately after the coup, thousands of persons were either executed or killed under torture.

In 1957, the infamous SAVAK was formed. This dreaded secret police network and torture machine was created with the aid of the CIA and the Israeli secret police.

Together with the shah's massive army, trained and financed by Washington, it used violence and terrorism against all political dissidents.

The French daily *Le Monde* esti-

imated that 100,000 political prisoners were held in the shah's jails in 1975. One French lawyer reported then that "The [shah's] regime has accomplished the extraordinary feat of establishing a higher rate of construction for prisons than for schools. . . ."

Those who managed to escape execution told of the chilling horror: electric shock; rape; enemas with boiling water; tearing out of nails and teeth; an electrically wired iron bed designed to burn the person placed on it; and pressing of the skull in a vise, sometimes until it broke. This monstrous torture was committed against young women, as well as against boys and girls five and six years old.

The CIA helped instruct SAVAK in

Continued on page 3

...war threats

Continued from front page

doubt that saving the lives of the hostages in Tehran is the last thing on Carter's mind. They are mere pawns in Washington's calculated drive to whip up the American people for war.

The stakes in this campaign go far beyond Iran. Ever since Vietnam, the U.S. rulers have found their hands tied by the antiwar sentiments of masses of Americans. We still have vivid memories of the flag-draped coffins returning from Vietnam, of the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, of the U.S. government's lies to justify its aggression.

American working people want no more Vietnams.

But the big-business government in Washington knows that to turn back the revolutionary upheavals that threaten U.S. corporate interests—from Nicaragua to Iran, from Africa to Indochina—it must free its hands for direct U.S. military intervention. The current crisis is its biggest effort since Vietnam to legitimize the use of U.S. military might and to arouse public support for war.

Intimidation, racism, restriction of civil liberties, and manipulation of the news media are all weapons in Washington's arsenal.

Racist hatred against Iranians—and by implication against other dark-skinned people as well—is

whipped up by the news media and Democratic and Republican politicians. They virtually invite violent attacks on Iranian students—and on anyone else who opposes Washington's war moves.

Anti-Iranian demonstrations are depicted as spontaneous outpourings by ordinary Americans. In reality these are well-orchestrated actions staged by small groups of right-wingers—the same groups that oppose unions and equal rights for Blacks and women. The aim is to sow confusion and intimidate into silence those who don't want to go to war to save the shah—that is, the majority of people in this country.

By restricting the right of Iranian students to demonstrate, Washington is setting a precedent for cracking down on anyone who disagrees with a government policy. If Carter succeeds in denying Iranian students their rights, the next target could be unionists protesting the energy ripoff, American students opposing the draft, Blacks rallying against police brutality, or women marching for equal rights.

Unfortunately, some union leaders in this country have joined in the war hysteria, such as the long-shore officials who ordered a boycott of Iranian ships. Their course is a deadly trap for the unions—setting their members up as cannon fodder for a new Vietnam. For labor to enlist in the bosses' war drive would mean death for untold thousands of workers, isolation and shame for the unions.

The way the energy crisis is being used in the attacks on Iran should trigger an alarm in our minds. Last spring Big Oil and the government

tried to turn Americans against the Iranian people by blaming their revolution for gas lines and price hikes.

Few working people were fooled. They held the oil companies responsible, and the facts have proven them right. The record-breaking profits of the oil monopolies show exactly who cashed in at our expense.

Now we are again told to blame the Iranians and to drive less and pay more in the name of patriotism.

Carter was lying then—why should we believe him now? This much is certain: If U.S. troops are sent into Iran, it will be to protect the interests of Exxon, Mobil, and Texaco, not the American people.

Working people in the United States have nothing to gain in a war against the Iranian people. Our interests lie with the working people and peasants of Iran. The giant U.S. corporations that dominated the Iranian economy under the shah are the same ones that exploit us here.

The aspirations of the Iranian people deserve our support. In Iran, workers committees are winning control of production in the factories and oilfields. The Kurds, Arabs, and other oppressed nationalities are striving for self-determination. And millions of Iranians are joining in the mobilizations to protect their country's independence against Washington's war threats.

Young Iranians in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran put up a banner: "Our enemy is the American government not the American people." They appealed to Americans to back their just demand for the return of the shah, just as we had "demonstrated against the war in Vietnam."

While Democrats and Republicans alike join in the pro-war chorus, the Socialist Workers Party candidates are standing up and telling the truth. We will campaign from one end of this country to the other against Carter's attempt to drag the American people into a war.

The first priority of the SWP today is to expose Carter's lies and get out the truth—through stepped up sales of the *Militant*, through discussions on the job and in the unions, through forums and teach-ins on campuses, and through picket lines and demonstrations with all those who will speak out against the war drive.

As more and more working people learn the facts, they will increasingly agree that our interests lie in demanding:

Stop the war threats—extradite the shah!
No deportations—halt the attacks on Iranian students!

U.S. hands off Iran!

Majority opposes war

Despite the propaganda barrage portraying the American people as eager to send in the marines, a poll by ABC News November 8 found a clear majority opposed to armed intervention.

And while the news media have highlighted anti-Iranian demonstrations, some actions in defense of Iran have taken place:

- Five hundred Iranian students and their supporters rallied November 12 near the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.
- Nearly 900 Iranian students marched in Washington, D.C., November 9 demanding the shah's extradition. A banner read: "We are against the American government's decision to keep the shah, not against the American people."
- On November 10, fifty people picketed the federal building in Denver calling for extradition

of the shah. Five hundred attended a speak-out on Iran sponsored by the University of Colorado student government November 13.

- One hundred and fifty people demonstrated at the federal building in Detroit November 12 against deportation of Iranian students.
- Forty people picketed the site of Carter's "town meeting" in Philadelphia November 13, calling for an end to harassment of Iranians. Although Carter's meeting was canceled, the picket line continued.
- On November 13, fifty supporters of Elias Ayoub picketed the immigration offices in New York City. Ayoub is a Palestinian student facing deportation. Participants expressed their solidarity with Iran by chanting, "Stop the deportation of Iranian students."

Militant Highlights This Week

- 6 Workers' response on Iran
- 7 SWP campaign on Iran
- 8 Kampuchea demands aid
- 9 YSA leaders on tour
- 10 U.S. workers & Nicaragua
- 12 AFL-CIO endorses ERA campaign
- 13 Women fight for steel jobs
- 14 N.J. protests of cop slaying
- 15 Funeral of anti-KKK activists
- 16 SWP candidates hit Klan killings
- 17 Why Carter cut Amtrak service
- 18 Actions protest nuclear power
- 19 Israel: outpost of Imperialism
- 22 National conference on Cuba
- 28 Interview with P.R. Nationalists
- 11 Solidarity With Nicaragua
- 12 Countdown to January 13
- 17 As I See It
- 23 In Review
A Reader's Notes
- 24 In Brief
What's Going On
- 25 The Great Society
Union Talk
- 26 Our Revolutionary Heritage
Letters
- 27 Learning About Socialism
If You Like This Paper . . .



U.S. workers & Nicaragua

New government is taking big steps forward in interests of workers and peasants. But massive material aid is needed to reconstruct the ruin left by Somoza dictatorship. **Page 10.**

SWP hits cover-up in Klan killings

SWP presidential candidate Andrew Pulley denounces efforts to blame victims for the crimes. At right, Klansmen prepare to fire into crowd. **Page 16.**



AFL-CIO backs Va. ERA action

The national AFL-CIO has joined the growing list of backers of a January 13, 1980, labor-organized demonstration for the Equal Rights Amendment. **Page 12.**

The Militant

Editor: STEVE CLARK
Associate Editors: CINDY JAQUITH
ANDY ROSE
Business Manager: PETER SEIDMAN
Editorial Staff: Nancy Cole, Fred Feldman, Jim Garrison, Suzanne Haig, Osborne Hart, Gus Horowitz, Shelley Kramer, Ivan Licho, Janice Lynn, August Nimtz, Harry Ring, Dick Roberts, Priscilla Schenk, Arnold Weissberg.
Published weekly by the Militant (ISSN 0026-3885), 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014. Telephone: Editorial Office, (212) 243-6392; Business Office, (212) 929-3486.
Correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address should be addressed to The Militant Business Office, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscriptions: U.S. \$20.00 a year, outside U.S. \$25.00. By first-class mail: U.S., Canada, and Mexico: \$50.00. Write for airmail rates to all other countries.

For subscriptions airfreighted to London and then posted to Britain and Ireland: £3.00 for ten issues, £6.00 for six months (twenty-four issues), £11.00 for one year (forty-eight issues). Posted from London to Continental Europe: £4.50 for ten issues, £10.00 for six months, £15.00 for one year. Send checks or international money order (payable to *Intercontinental Press* account) to *Intercontinental Press (The Militant)*, P.O. Box 50, London N1 2XP, England.

Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the *Militant's* views. These are expressed in editorials.

Nazi torture techniques from World War II. Former CIA agent Jesse J. Leaf disclosed the "torture seminars" in a January 7, 1979, interview published in the *New York Times*.

After the overthrow of the shah's monarchy, the Iranian people exposed the crimes of some of the SAVAK torturers, putting them on TV to answer for their bloody deeds and showing the many implements of torture found in the prisons and torture chambers. Many were condemned to death.

The U.S. government expresses its indignation at these executions of SAVAK murderers. But there was no outrage at the shah's massacre of 6,000 people in June 1963; nor at the slaughter of unarmed demonstrators on September 8, 1978—"Bloody Friday."

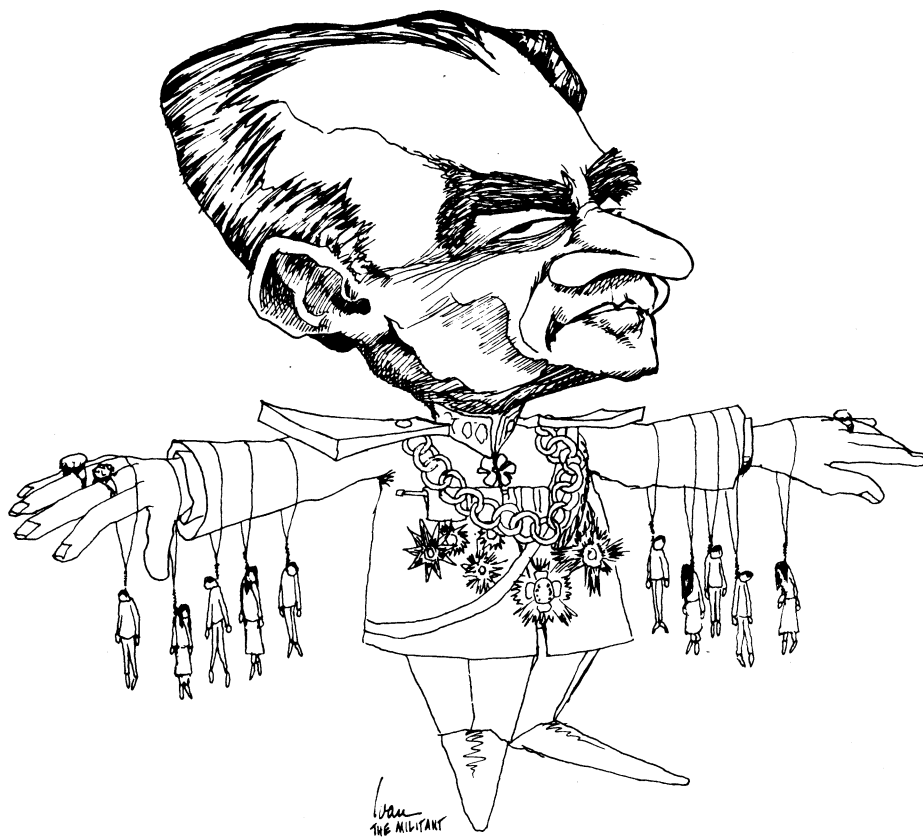
"By September 9 alone, 3,897 death certificates had been issued by the Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery," Parvin Najafi reported in the September 25, 1978, issue of *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*.

In the course of the months-long popular uprising against the shah's tyranny, he repeatedly ordered his troops to open fire on unarmed demonstrators. Some 60,000 men, women, and children were killed.

The U.S. government never once raised its voice against these crimes.

Not only does the shah have the blood of tens of thousands of Iranian people on his hands, but his reign led to devastation for millions more.

- While the shah traded oil for billions of dollars worth of arms, the masses were left in extreme poverty.



Fifty-four percent of households lived below the official poverty level. Meanwhile, the shah's "Peacock Throne" was glutted with wealth and luxury. The shah and his clique deposited a vast fortune in banks and investments abroad.

- The country's agriculture was destroyed, making it necessary to import a majority of food items, which were then placed on the market at exorbitant prices.

- Millions were driven from their land, resulting in three and a half million unemployed out of an employable population of eleven million.

- Sixty-three percent of the population was left unable to read or write.

- Inflation soared to more than 30 percent a year.

- Sixty percent of the country's population were oppressed nationalities, brutally deprived of the right to their own language and culture.

- Women were second-class citizens.

- Severe repression occurred in the factories, with SAVAK units in charge of the company "unions."

Is there any doubt that the Iranian people are justified in their demand that this criminal be immediately extradited to Iran to face trial?

U.S. marine: 'send the shah back here'

Thirty-three of the Americans being detained at the U.S. embassy in Tehran signed a petition stating: "We request from our nation to return shah to Iranian government. In this case we will be free."

An envoy from the pope who visited the Americans confirmed that those he talked to said they signed the petition of their own free will.

One of the signers was Kevin J. Hermening, a twenty-year-old marine sergeant. Hermening also sent a letter to his family that read in part:

Hi, we are still being held but are being treated very well. They are doing nothing to harm us at all.

I think the newspapers are not speaking truthfully back home nor elsewhere.

Just now I was interviewed by the leaders who are holding us and they had a paper which we could sign (if we wanted to) and I did, to ask the U.S. government to send the Shah back here in return for our release.

I did sign it and am glad I did.

Maybe someone or something should tell (convince) Carter to take care of his American people first and not care about some stupid Shah. Then we could come home.

P.S. I was not forced to write anything I have written here. Just believe me.

Iranian foreign minister offers solution to crisis

In a November 13 letter to the United Nations secretary-general, Dr. Abol-hassan Bani-Sadr explained why Iran is demanding return of the shah and offered proposals for resolving the current crisis. Bani-Sadr is in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Iran. The following are excerpts from his letter.

Today, at a time which is crucial for our country, the United States is again striving, and in connection with a crisis which it has itself caused, to create a war psychosis in the United States and the Western countries. What is in fact at issue here? What is the reason why the United States is trying to keep its public opinion uninformed?

In the United States Iranians are being attacked and arrested, and there is talk of expelling them. Our Consulates have become targets for aggression. The United States Government, while taking care not to

put an end to such actions, is preparing to take military or economic measures against us.

One may ask why United States leaders turned a deaf ear to our warning when we asked them not to receive the Shah in their territory? And when we ask them to extradite the Shah, why do they try to distort this legitimate request and make public opinion in their country believe that we are trying to humble the people of the United States? Without speaking of the Nuremberg Tribunal, are there not tens of cases of extradition of persons who have committed crimes, particularly those whose return is called for by entire peoples?

In a country, Sir, which claims to be a democracy, censorship is preventing the people of the United States from knowing the truth. I ask you to say this plainly, so that all the world may hear: if the President of the United States had plundered the wealth of his country and deposited it in Iranian banks, if that same

President had given the order, contrary to the laws in force in the United States, to open fire on people and to have more than 15,000 persons killed in a single day, as on 15 Khordad in Iran, and if in reply to the question "Are you the one who had given the order to kill so many people?" he had replied, "Yes, I am, and I am proud of it," if that President had, furthermore, turned the prisons into places of torture and summary executions, and if at the end of his mandate, he had had massacres perpetrated in all the cities of the United States, if he had placed the United States under the domination of Iran by handing over to Iran his country's armed forces, security services, economy and legislative institutions, and if after committing all these crimes he had taken refuge in Iran, would the people of the United States have found it admissible that the Iranian Government should refuse to deliver such a criminal to the United States on the pretext that his extradition

would be an insult to Iranians' self-respect?

Sir, does the United States Government not feel guilty for having appealed for the support of an entire people to protect an international criminal by resorting to false propaganda?

Our proposal is quite simple and feasible:

(1) That the United States Government should at least recognize an examination of the guilt of the former Shah and the consequences it may produce;

(2) That the Iranian Government should have returned to it the property and funds belonging to the Shah, members of his family and leading members of the former regime which are at present in the United States.

Are these two proposals not just, are they not conducive to the interests and the promotion of United States civilization and world civilization?

FREE

Get Fidel Castro's historic United Nations speech free with a four-month or longer subscription to the *Militant*. Published by Pathfinder Press, the speech is contained in a forty-eight page pamphlet that normally sells for \$1.25.



Subscribe today

() \$5—four months () \$12—six months
() \$20—one year () new () renewal
() \$2.50—ten weeks (new subscribers only—does not include Castro pamphlet)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

14 Charles Lane New York, New York 10014

What Iran masses are fighting for

By David Frankel

The eyes of the world are on Iran. Watching television and reading the daily papers here in the United States, you would have to conclude the Iranian people have gone crazy. They are portrayed as mobs of religious fanatics under the spell of what the New York *Daily News* calls the "Holy Madman."

But the picture being presented to the American people is false. To understand what is happening in Iran, you have to imagine how the workers of Europe would have felt about any government that shielded Hitler after World War II.

Consider what the people of Iran went through to free themselves of the shah.

During the six months of August 1978 to February 1979, waves of mass protest engulfed Iran. Millions came out in demonstration after demonstration, strike after strike.

Unarmed demonstrators stood up to tanks, machine guns, and even helicopter gunships. Tens of thousands were mowed down. But in the end the power of the masses was stronger than the shah's secret police and torture chambers, stronger than his massive army and its U.S.-supplied arsenal.

The old regime finally crumbled under the blows of a mass uprising, as decisive sections of the ranks of the armed forces joined the side of the people.

Did the Iranian people shed their blood so freely because of religious fervor? The answer is no.

Behind the revolution

The injustices that enraged the Iranian people and led to their heroic struggle against the shah's tyranny had nothing to do with religion. They were the kind of problems that any American worker can understand.

- Iranian workers objected to the presence of secret police agents in the factories and the fact that trade unions were illegal.

- One hundred thousand political prisoners were held in the shah's jails and torture chambers. Many were arrested merely for writing a poem or for possession of an "unauthorized" book.

- A majority of the Iranian population is composed of various non-Persian nationalities. They were subjected to systematic economic discrimination, and were forbidden publications, radio programs, and education in their own languages.

- Iranian peasants—a majority of the country—lived in dire poverty. Despite claims by the shah's public relations apparatus, only a small minority of peasants had enough land to support their families. Agriculture was dominated by big landowners and foreign corporations.

- In the cities the workers and urban poor faced massive unemployment and constant inflation. While the poor suffered, they saw the shah and his hangers-on raking in billions by selling their country to the imperialist corporations.



In February Iranian workers, students, and peasants defied shah's troops and toppled murderous dictator. Their goals—national independence, political freedom, and higher living standards—deserve support of U.S. workers.

- Finally, the Iranian people knew their country was not truly independent. They aspired to an end to foreign domination.

Iran was all but a British colony prior to World War II, and was occupied by British troops during the war. The Iranians tried to take over their own oil resources in the early 1950s. They threw out the shah in 1953, but then Washington moved in and restored him to the throne.

Tens of thousands of U.S. military and civilian advisers oversaw every aspect of the Iranian economy and government. SAVAK, the gestapo-like secret police that terrorized the population, was trained by the CIA.

Is it any wonder that the Iranians fear the U.S. will try to install the shah once again, or that they responded to the provocation of his presence on U.S. soil? They have fought too hard to stand back and see this happen.

Gains of the revolution

After overthrowing the shah, Iranian workers and peasants wanted to carry their revolution forward. There was a wave of factory occupations by workers. "Nearly every ministry, bank, office or factory has a workers' committee that must pass on almost every order if it is to have a chance of being carried out," Nicholas Gage complained in the February 24 *New York Times*.

The shah's prisons were opened. Thousands of political prisoners were freed, and the secret police apparatus dismantled. New newspapers and political parties were formed. There was a flowering of political activity, with discussions and rallies throughout the country.

Peasants also formed their own popular committees, and many took over the land and livestock of big landowners.

Oppressed nationalities, with the Kurdish people in the forefront, organized to secure their rights.

In short, the masses were in a better position than ever before to push forward the fight for their interests.

Under the pressure of the masses, the new government also took a series of important measures to free Iran from foreign domination. It nationalized a number of large companies, including banks and insurance companies. In accord with demands by the workers, it broke economic and diplomatic ties with the reactionary and racist regimes of Israel and South Africa. And tens of thousands of imperialist advisers were sent packing.

Washington's attacks

These are the measures that the rulers in Washington hate and fear. They get along fine with reactionary capitalist regimes that cloak themselves in religious ideology—as in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. It is not Khomeini's religious ideology they can't abide, but the actions of the insurgent Iranian masses.

Khomeini came to power on the crest of the revolutionary wave, not because of his religious credentials but because of his uncompromising opposition to the shah and his hostile stance to U.S. interference in the affairs of Iran. Many of the other religious leaders lost their backing because they refused to stand up to the shah.

After the Khomeini-Bazargan government came to power it sought to

limit the scope of the Iranian revolution and hold the masses in check. The U.S. government then took a friendlier stance, hoping to make an alliance with the Khomeini-Bazargan government to preserve capitalism. As Khomeini began to clamp down on the democratic rights of the masses, the U.S. media changed its tune and stopped attacking him.

Among the steps taken by the new regime to try to hold back the masses were bans on demonstrations, reinstatement of censorship in radio and television, the banning of newspapers and magazines critical of the government, and the arrest of anti-shah and anti-imperialist activists, including fourteen members of the Socialist Workers Party of Iran.

Repression was especially severe against oppressed nationalities, and an all-out war against the Kurdish people was launched in August.

President Carter indicated his approval of these antidemocratic moves by reinstating sales of military equipment to the Iranian regime, agreeing to sell it kerosene, and giving it political support in its war against the Kurds.

Iran masses advance

But the attempt of the Khomeini-Bazargan government to hold back the masses has not been successful. The Kurds are winning the war and the majority of Iranians want the government to end the fighting. Khomeini retreated in his attempt to close down independent newspapers and restore censorship. And there is a new wave of working-class organization and militant activity in the oil fields and factories.

Divisions broke out in the government over how to handle the situation, and Bazargan and his allies resigned.

With the masses pressing forward their demands for freedom and self-determination, Carter made his provocative move of bringing the shah to the United States. This implicit threat to reinstall the hated dictator, or a government more beholden to U.S. business interests, resulted in the embassy takeover.

Washington turned against Khomeini when it concluded he had failed to bring the workers and peasants under control. What Carter fears in Iran is not religious fanaticism, but the deepening of the Iranian revolution and the establishment of a new Cuba in the Middle East.

If the Iranian people can beat back Washington's attacks, the way will be opened for the working masses of that country to drive forward their struggles and take their destiny into their own hands—to establish the free society they have already shed so much blood for.

The top priority of all those in this country and around the world who support the aspirations of the Iranian people must be to expose Washington's lies about Iran and to campaign against Carter's ominous preparations for war.

U.S. Hands Off Iran!

CALIFORNIA OAKLAND

STOP U.S. THREATS AGAINST IRANI! Speaker: Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers Party candidate for vice-president. Sat., Dec. 1, 4 p.m. 1467 Fruitvale Ave. Ausp: SWP Campaign. For more information call (415) 261-1210.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOP U.S. THREATS AGAINST IRANI! Speaker: Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers Party candidate for vice-president. Fri., Nov. 30, 8 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Ausp: SWP Campaign. For more information call (415) 324-1992.

SAN JOSE

STOP U.S. THREATS AGAINST IRANI! Speaker: Matilde Zimmermann, Socialist Workers Party candidate for

vice-president. Sun., Dec. 2, 7 p.m. 201 N. 9th St. Ausp: SWP Campaign. Donation: \$1.50. For more information call (408) 998-4007.

INDIANA GARY

CRISIS IN IRAN: WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHY. Speakers: Malik Miah, Socialist Workers Party National Committee; Ron Cohen, co-president of Calumet American Civil Liberties Union; and Iranian student. Tues., Nov. 20, 7:30 p.m. 3883 Broadway. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (219) 884-9509.

MARYLAND BALTIMORE

STOP U.S. WAR THREATS

AGAINST IRAN. Speaker: Gordon Fox, Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Nov. 18, 7 p.m. 2913 Greenmount Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (301) 235-0013.

MISSOURI KANSAS CITY

END U.S. THREATS AGAINST IRAN. Speakers: Martha Pettit, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate; others. Sun., Nov. 18, 7:30 p.m. Westport Room, University Center, UMKC. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: UMKC Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (816) 753-0404.

NEW YORK LOWER MANHATTAN

U.S. HANDS OFF IRANI! Speakers:

James Harris, member, Socialist Workers Party National Committee and United Auto Workers Local 980; Janice Lynn, staff writer for the *Militant*; Robert Miller, Young Socialist Alliance. Sat., Nov. 17, 7 p.m. 108 E. 16th St., 2nd floor (off Union Square East). Donation: \$2. For more information call (212) 533-2902.

TEXAS SAN ANTONIO

SPEAK OUT ON IRAN: NO MILITARY INTERVENTION, NO DEPORTATIONS! Speakers: John Sanders, chair, San Antonio Coalition Against Racism; Fr. Jesus Olivia, Christ the King Church; Ron Allen, shop steward, International Union of Electrical Workers Local 1013. Mon., Nov. 19, 7:30 p.m. 112 Fredericksburg Rd. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (512) 735-3141.

WASHINGTON SEATTLE

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN IRAN? Speaker: Gerry Foley, staff writer for *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*. Thurs., Nov. 29, 7 p.m. University of Washington, HUB Auditorium. Donation: \$3. UW students free. Ausp: Committee to Save the Iranian 14. For more information call (206) 723-5330.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION vs. U.S. GOVERNMENT: STAKES FOR AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE. Speakers: Gerry Foley, staff writer for *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*; Iranian student. Sat., Dec. 1, 7:30 p.m. 4868 Rainier Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (206) 723-5330.

New upsurge deepens Iran revolution

A big upsurge in the Iranian revolution is under way. The following description is based on reports received by the *Militant* from leaders of the Iranian Socialist Workers Party (HKS).

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy, the hated symbol of American domination of Iran, has won the support of the masses of Iranians.

Day after day tens of thousands of jubilant demonstrators assemble in the streets to show their solidarity—contingents of construction workers, teachers, air force cadets, university and high school students, army troops, women, old men, and young children.

The masses are mobilized to defend their country from the U.S. rulers' war threats and to carry the revolution forward to achieve the aims for which they overthrew the shah.

Newspapers of the workers' organizations are appearing again, beginning with *Mardom*, published by the Communist Party. On November 5, the HKS received temporary authorization to begin republishing its paper, *Kargar*.

This is also an important victory for the fourteen HKS members imprisoned in Khuzestan Province. Demands are growing for the release of all anti-shah fighters so they may join in the defense of the Iranian revolution.

The HKS salutes the anti-imperialist struggle and calls for extradition of the shah. They also call for an end to all secret diplomacy, dissolution of all military pacts with the U.S., and for the immediate nationalization of imperialist-owned industries to be placed under workers' control.



Just as Iranian women demonstrated for equal rights last March, they are joining with tens of thousands each day in support of demands to extradite the shah and to defend their revolution from U.S. war threats.

The oil workers have been in the forefront of those demanding extradition of the shah. They have formed a national organization, the Common Union of Oil Workers. They are demanding a forty-hour week and the opening of all books of the national petroleum company so they can see the contracts made with foreign governments.

The Kurdish people are continuing

their struggle for self-determination. The major Tehran dailies have begun calling for an end to the war against Kurdistan and for a negotiated settlement with Kurdish leaders.

With the defeat of government forces in Kurdistan at the end of October, other oppressed nationalities began to demonstrate more strongly for their rights. Land seizures are continuing in southern Kurdistan, and large demon-

strations protesting repression have taken place in the Azerbaijani capital of Tabriz.

The workers councils that are spreading in factories across Iran have issued statements in support of the students' demands. Many of these councils have begun to arm themselves for self-defense.

In one factory, after pasting up the salaries of the managers and then moving to reduce them, the workers council decided to fire those managers who refused to go along with their move. The workers were then able to increase production without the managers there, showing they could run the plant more efficiently by themselves.

In one soap factory in the Tehran area, which had been abandoned by its U.S. and Iranian owners, the workers council opened the books and discovered that 27 percent of the cost of production went to a distributor. They decided to cut out the distributor and are now selling the soap themselves outside the factory gates, giving priority to hospitals.

Students and others have occupied hotels and unused housing. Mobilizations on the university and high school campuses for political freedom have taken place. And unemployed workers and high school graduates have been demonstrating for jobs.

As the revolutionary process deepens, the events in Iran can rapidly move towards a fundamental social revolution, opening the way for a truly democratic society run in the interests of the Iranian workers and peasants.

Shah in U.S.: a deliberate provocation?

By Janice Lynn

Iranian students in the United States have repeatedly voiced suspicions that the U.S. government may have deliberately created the hostage crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by bringing the shah to this country.

As one reporter on NBC-TV news put it, "Iranian students really believe it is all a plot. They think there is a conspiracy with Kissinger and Rockefeller to engineer another coup like the coup engineered by the CIA in 1953 [when the shah was put back on his throne]."

For the most part the U.S. news media try to shrug off these charges as ridiculous. But a close reading of the facts surrounding the shah's entry into this country indicates the suspicions are justified.

As syndicated columnist Mary McGrory notes in the November 12 *New York Post*, "It wasn't as if the Carter Administration had not been warned of the consequences of the Shah's admission to the country."

"Last winter, when he finally left Iran, the question of giving him political asylum was thoroughly canvassed," McGrory writes. She explains how the State Department concluded that "the minute the former occupant of the Peacock Throne sets foot on U.S. soil, the worst kind of trouble can be expected."

'No precautions'

Despite this knowledge, "No precautions were taken at the Embassy in Tehran in the way of evacuating personnel or warning them that their lives might be in peril," McGrory writes.

Washington Post staff writer Don Oberdorfer documents in a November 11 article the months of planning by the U.S. government to bring the shah to this country, knowing full well the international crisis it would provoke.

Oberdorfer writes that beginning with the shah's departure from Tehran January 16, "the United States made it clear that he was welcome here, and

President Carter said publicly the next day that the deposed ruler 'will later come to our own country.'"

Oberdorfer continues, "The United States, after a round of policy deliberations, decided to maintain whatever ties were possible with the new regime because of its strategic location between the Soviet Union and the Middle East, its petroleum resources and historic U.S. interests there. It was clear that allowing the shah into the United States would make links to the new Iran extremely difficult, if not impossible. . . ."

"Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Board Chairman David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, who had been sponsoring the shah's admission here, angrily rejected a government entreaty that they pass the disappointing word to their old friend."

Oberdorfer then explains how Rockefeller and Kissinger arranged for the shah to move to a luxurious estate near Mexico City. All the while they continued their public statements calling for the shah's admission to the U.S., despite continued warnings from Iran of what this would mean to the Iranian people.

Secret documents

Oberdorfer points to the "classified documents released last week by Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy and not seriously disputed by American officials."

These documents further reveal how bringing the shah to the U.S. had been planned for months despite warnings from U.S. Acting Ambassador L. Bruce Laingren to wait "until such time as we have been able to prepare an effective and essential force for the protection of the embassy."

The November 9 *New York Times* quotes one memorandum specifically warning, "The danger of hostages being taken in Iran will persist."

These documents confirm that the

U.S. Embassy was no "diplomatic" center, but rather a center of spying against the Iranian people. The students occupying the embassy displayed what they found: shredded papers, a shredding machine, pieces of electronic equipment, and documents marked "Secret—Eyes Only" and "Secret/Sensitive."

These memoranda include enigmatic references to the likelihood of a "new government" being established in Iran by the end of the year.

They also describe admitting the shah to the United States as an "inevitable step"—with no reference to his alleged medical problems.

Questions also persist as to whether the shah is really sick. The pretext for his October 22 entry, Oberdorfer explains in the *Washington Post* article, was a report by Dr. Benjamin Kean, chosen by Rockefeller to examine Pahlavi, that "'highly technical studies' to diagnose the possible cancer 'cannot be carried out in any of the medical facilities in Mexico.'"

"... So far as can be determined, no alternative facilities either in the United States or abroad were investigated," Oberdorfer writes.

Medical records withheld

When informed of the U.S. government's decision, Tehran made repeated protests, requesting permission for Iranian doctors to examine the shah or see his medical records. They proposed "two physicians living in the United States to examine the shah, but this proposal was rejected in official Washington. Neither were the doctors permitted to see the shah's medical records, but instead were given a summary statement of little more than a page, plus a copy of the New York Hospital press release."

Whether or not the shah is actually dying of cancer, the fact remains that this man is responsible for the murder and torture of tens of thousands of Iranians.

And each day's events make it even more clear that his admission to the U.S. was not the "humanitarian" gesture Carter pretends, but rather a cold-blooded political move in Washington's drive against the Iranian revolution.

Shah's billions

"Riza Pahlavi, the deposed Shah of Iran, is one of the richest men in the world," says the *New York Post*.

"The shah's fortune today probably is \$8 billion," says the *New York Daily News*.

The true amount of the billions stolen from the Iranian people probably totals much more. But hundreds of millions of dollars have been channeled into Swiss banks and other unrecorded outlets in Europe and North and Central America.

Documents in Tehran, reported the November 14 *Daily News*, said that in February 1979, shortly before he fled the country, the shah held interests in "17 banks and insurance companies, 25 metal enterprises, eight mining companies, 10 building materials companies, 45 construction companies, 43 food companies and 26 other enterprises; including pieces of every major hotel built in and around Tehran."

The shah's known investments are funneled through the Pahlavi Foundation. Behind its facade of charitable activities, the foundation's assets, put at nearly \$3 billion, are used as a source of funds for the royal family.

The shah also owns a twenty-eight bedroom villa in a Swiss winter resort, adjoining town houses in New York, and other property throughout the world.

Workers discuss Carter's war threats

By Suzanne Haig

Iran is the main topic of discussion in plants, mines, mills, and other work places around the country.

Militant correspondents report that many of their co-workers are at first caught up in the anti-Iran frenzy.

This is no wonder. That's all that's heard. As a Black auto worker at the River Rouge plant near Detroit put it, "I don't know what to think. All the politicians and the world leaders say 'protect the shah.'"

In this atmosphere right wingers—encouraged by the news media campaign—are often the ones doing the loudest talking. Others are confused, and many of those who disagree with Washington's war drive are intimidated into silence.

Occasionally you hear remarks like the following, made by a railroad worker on the Southern-Pacific in Los Angeles: "We ought to go in there like the Klan in Greensboro, bomb the hell out of them, and get those hostages."

However, when someone stands up and responds to reactionary comments by pointing out the facts, many people are willing to listen and some change their minds.

In a Detroit steel plant, one outspoken older white man began saying,

"We ought to do something about those hostages. This isn't right."

A socialist co-worker pointed out that the problem could be solved by sending the shah back.

"But he's sick," said another worker.

The socialist responded that the shah was a criminal, guilty of thousands of murders against the people.

A middle-aged worker backed off: "That's true, the people must really hate him." Others began to change their minds.

On the Southern-Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles, this exchange took place among several Black crew members: One said, "Send him back, he's a mass murderer."

But a carperson replied, "Well, you're right about the shah, but he has cancer. I hate to do it to him when he's sick."

An older braker said, "Well, you know, he is a murderer and it's the U.S.'s own fault."

"Everything that happens to the U.S. they bring on themselves. The chickens are coming home to roost."

"They take your money, your taxes, and give it to the dictators."

"And now he's in New York laying around. I don't believe the guy is sick. I could lay around in bed all day too. Couldn't you?"

Someone added, "Wouldn't you want Hitler to stand trial for his crimes if he fled the country?"

The carperson was convinced.

At the General Motors plant in Tarrytown, New York, a part-time worker and high school student changed his mind about protecting the shah when he heard about the crimes.

He said his teachers only told him about how the Iranians were going to kill the Americans and that we had to save them. He added that he was concerned about the draft.

The danger of war invariably comes up. Some workers are gung ho.

At Eveleth Taconite on the Minnesota Iron Range, one miner said, "We should send the marines in and bomb the hell out of Iran."

Someone asked, "Would you go?"

Said the miner—quickly, "Hell, no, it would be another Vietnam."

After the graveyard shift at a bar frequented by steelworkers in Phoenix, Arizona, one worker asked out loud, "All those who think that we should go free those hostages in Iran, raise your hands."

All did except Larry Thomas, a *Militant* correspondent.

Then Thomas asked, "All those who want to volunteer to go over there and fight, raise your hands."

Only one worker raised his hand.

Some workers from the beginning have not gotten caught up in the lies. Many are suspicious.

A General Electric worker in Lynn, Massachusetts, said, "Some prince getting shot in Europe didn't start World War I. What's going on over there is a lot deeper than meets the eye. I think Carter wants a war."

A Lebanese worker in the Toledo Jeep plant couldn't understand the war hysteria. "They're all CIA," he said of the embassy hostages. "I thought everyone knew that."

A Jamaican woman at the GM Tarrytown plant was particularly outspoken. "The shah should be strung up because of the crimes he has committed. Not sending him back gives the U.S. an excuse to go into Iran."

At the River Rouge plant, a young Black worker who reads the *Militant* told correspondent Mac Warren: "I've been wondering why it is that Carter won't just send that king back. We send people from one state to another in this country when they commit a crime. Let him stand trial. If he isn't guilty, then he doesn't have anything to worry about."

Then he added: "The thing that bothers me is that Carter would have us go to war over this dictator. Why should we have to die over Carter's friends?"

Right-wing organizes anti-Iranian violence

By Osborne Hart

In an effort to whip up war sentiment among the American people, the Carter administration is trying to foment a racist hysteria against Iranians in the U.S.

While urging "constraint despite the intensity of our emotions," Carter ordered more than 50,000 Iranian students to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for possible deportation.

"Never before in peacetime has the Justice Department ordered that all citizens of one class of a foreign country report to officials," reported the *New York Daily News*.

Carter has created a pogrom-like atmosphere where Iranians are being intimidated, harassed, denied civil rights, and physically attacked. Not only will Iranians be victimized, but Arabs and anyone with dark enough complexion to be mistaken for Iranian are fair game for government agents and racist vigilantes. The parallels to the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II are glaring!

To further kindle racist reaction, Iranians are being framed up for "crimes."

FBI and St. Paul, Minnesota, offi-



Protests by small, ultra-right groups are being played up in U.S. media to try and whip up racist anti-Iranian hysteria. U.S. government is trying to reverse antiwar mood of American working people to prepare war moves against Iranian revolution.

cials arrested four Iranians and a Sudanese during a reception for foreign students at Gov. Al Quie's mansion November 9. They were jailed for four days for allegedly "conspiring to kidnap the governor." After the story was trumpeted for days by the national news media as an example of how dangerous and fanatical Iranians are, the five were quietly released November 13 for lack of evidence.

In Denver, on November 11, six high school students "decided to find some Iranians to hassle" and climbed on Afshin Shariati's balcony. As the six smashed in the picture window, Shariati fired a gun in self-defense. One died and two were injured. Shariati is in custody pending an investigation for murder and assault.

Walter Gerash, Shariati's lawyer, said the death was the "result of the racist and chauvinistic sentiment" that's being built up by the government against Iranians.

The government's moves have also sparked organized right-wing demonstrations in cities and on campuses across the country.

These rallies—organized by such groups as the Jewish Defense League and Young Americans for Freedom—seem to be spearheaded by off-duty

cops and right-wing veterans. The gatherings feature burnings of Iranian flags and physical violence against Iranians and their supporters.

Placards and banners that read, "For each American killed, 10 of you will die," "Keep America beautiful, flush the Iranians," "Save gas burn Iranians," "Go home to the Middle Ages where you belong," round out the racist demands.

One demonstrator at St. Peter's College, New Jersey, capsulized the spirit the right-wingers hope to foster: "This is the first time in many years the American student body has stood up for our country and the State Department. Let's hear it for America."

These actions have been small, but widely publicized by the media.

Meanwhile, on several U.S. campuses, Iranian students and supporters of the Iranian revolution have been denied the right to peacefully assemble and express their views. Marion Berry, mayor of Washington, D.C., banned future pro-Iranian demonstrations.

Such declarations are a threat to everyone's civil liberties. They create a climate of fear and intimidation. The logic is reversal of all democratic rights. The targets are not only Iranian students but labor unions, Black organizations, and women's groups.

Young Socialist Alliance defends Iranian students

The following statement was issued November 14 by the Young Socialist Alliance National Executive Committee.

Young people in this country have absolutely no interest in Carter's war moves against Iran.

Just as in Vietnam, American youth would be the cannon fodder in a new war. And for what? To save the butcher Shah? The shah was a ruthless dictator who won the hatred of the masses of Iran.

Like the unjust war in Vietnam, a war against Iran would be an assault on the right of a people to control their own country.

Carter is trying to erode the deep opposition among young workers

and students to war and to reinstatement of the draft.

In line with this, the media portrays American students as anti-Iranian and prowar. Small right-wing demonstrations on campuses have been blown out of proportion in order to intimidate students into silence. The campuses and high schools are a special target of the racist prowar hysteria campaign because Washington knows that students were in the forefront of the fight to end the Vietnam war.

Washington's attempt to undercut antiwar sentiment among students and young workers is an attempt to free its hands to send troops not only against the deepening revolution in Iran, but to Nicaragua, Cuba, or

wherever else big-business interests are threatened.

Granting political asylum to the shah was an outrage and provocation against the people of Iran. Carter should immediately meet the demands of the Iranian masses and extradite the shah back to Iran.

Instead, Carter has threatened Iranian students with deportation and denied them the right to demonstrate.

This racist action is designed to undercut anti-shah activities in the U.S. and is a direct attack on the democratic rights of all American workers and students.

Young people in Iran played a heroic role in deposing the shah. Thousands fought and died to free

their country from the stranglehold of American big business. They exposed Washington's complicity in propping him up with billions of dollars in military hardware.

The Young Socialist Alliance pledges our total support in their fight to extradite the shah.

We intend to take the truth about the criminal shah and Carter's war moves to young workers in the factories and to students on the campuses. That is the crucial first step in building a campaign to stop any U.S. military intervention in Iran.

The YSA demands Washington stop its war threats now!

Stop the victimization and deportation of Iranian students!

Extradite the shah!

Zimmermann: no U.S. intervention in Iran

By Steve Marshall

SAN ANTONIO—"Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate, Matilde Zimmermann, said in San Antonio today that her party opposes any American military intervention in Iran and any deportations of Iranian students in the U.S.," reported KENS-TV on the November 9 evening news.

After opening their news coverage with scene after scene of violent right-wing attacks against Iranian students in cities around the country, the CBS affiliate switched to Zimmermann and reported, "But at least one organized group in this country supports the Iranians in their demand that the shah be extradited."

KMOL-TV, the NBC affiliate, put it this way: "A vice-presidential candidate said in San Antonio today that she has a simple solution to the hostage problem—send back the shah."

They went on to show Zimmermann explaining that the Iranians have the right to put the shah on trial for mass murder and torture. "You couldn't commit one-one-hundredth of the crimes that the shah committed and not be put on trial in the city of San Antonio."

Zimmermann's opposition to U.S. war threats against the Iranian revolution and her opposition to calls for deportation of Iranian students was featured in a five-minute story on KWEX-TV, the Spanish-language station, and on KONO radio's hourly news show.

On KONO, Zimmermann said, "The police chief of San Antonio got up yesterday and said that these people [Iranian students] have broken no laws and caused no violence. So the call for them to be deported is again part of this whole anti-Iranian hysteria."

City council member Van Archer has called for the deportation of all Iranians living in San Antonio. And Texas congressman Charles Wilson (Dem.) introduced a resolution in the House November 8, that would authorize the deportation of all Iranians who demonstrate against the U.S. actions.

"The demand for deportations is certainly not popular in the Chicano community of San Antonio, whether it applies to Iranians or Mexicans," Zimmermann said. "My campaign is one hundred percent against this demand for deportations."

Zimmermann's press conference was also reported in the city's daily, the *San Antonio Light*, and on another radio station.

Zimmermann explained the importance of the local news coverage. "These so-called 'spontaneous demonstrations' were organized by small right-wing groups, like the terrorist Jewish Defense League," she told the *Militant*. "They are meant to give the impression that 'ordinary Americans' are demanding military intervention in Iran and are defending the shah."

"But that's not true. An ABC poll reported this weekend that the majority of Americans oppose military intervention. So even though mine was the only voice on the news expressing those ideas, it was the voice of the majority."

While on tour in San Antonio Zimmermann also protested another war threat by the Carter administration—against the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions.

Campaigning at 6:30 a.m. outside the Ingram and Tampo factories, Zimmermann and a group of campaign supporters sold the *Militant* and talked to workers. They discussed Cuba, the events in Iran, Texas' "right to work" laws, and the need for a labor party.

That night Zimmermann spoke at a crowded Militant Labor Forum about her recent visit to Cuba. The discussion centered on defense of the Cuban revolution and the events in Iran.

Zimmermann's tour also included campaigning at a shopping center, a speaking engagement at the University of Texas at San Antonio, and a Saturday afternoon barbecue organized by the Socialist Workers Campaign Committee.



Matilde Zimmermann campaigning in Chicago earlier this year

Militant/Bobbie Bagel

SWP vote totals

The following are vote totals for those Socialist Workers Party candidates who appeared on November 6 ballots.

Candidates	Office	Votes	%
Cincinnati			
Mark Rahn	city council	3,304	0.5
Houston			
Debby Leonard	mayor	653	0.3
Louisville			
Mary Gutekanst	alderman	1,033	1.5
Minneapolis			
Gayle Swann	mayor	998	0.9
Philadelphia			
Nora Danielson	mayor	3,963	0.7
Steve Eckardt	controller	2,942	0.4
Benjamin Bailey	city council	5,597	*
Wilson Osteen	city council	2,788	*
Marta Reinhart	city council	4,521	*
John Wernitz	city council	2,710	*
Phoenix			
Dan Fein	mayor	17,027	16.2
San Francisco			
Sylvia Weinstein	mayor	3,529	1.8
Deborah Liatos	supervisor	115	1.0

*Seven council members were elected from a field of seventeen. The highest vote getter tallied 260,587.

Pulley: 'extradite shah'

The following telegram was sent to the Tehran daily 'Baamdad' November 9 by Andrew Pulley, candidate of the Socialist Workers Party for president of the United States.

As Socialist Workers Party candidate for president of the United States, I salute struggle of Iranian people to extradite mass-murderer shah from U.S.

Carter and American capitalists are sheltering shah just as they supported the butcher during his bloody reign in Iran.

American people oppose U.S. support to shah. We will fight any U.S. attempt to intervene in Iran.

Long live Iranian revolution!

Help SWP campaign tell the truth about Iran

By Arnold Weissberg

They're out for blood. The Democrats and Republicans, from Jimmy Carter on down, are holding nothing back in their efforts to whip American workers into war against Iranian workers, peasants, and students.

California's Gov. Edmund Brown, a Democrat, urges action to "show Iran" that the United States was "not to be pushed around." Republican John

Connally says the Iranian demand to extradite the shah shows a "lack of respect" for U.S. strength. And Sen. Edward Kennedy says he would "follow the president's lead" in cutting off imports of Iranian oil.

Not a single one of them tells the simple truth—that the shah is a mass murderer, a torturer, and a thief.

To hear the truth about Iran, you can't turn to the candidates of the two big-business parties. The shah was their man, and they are not going to tell the world he's a criminal.

But there are candidates who tell the truth—Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann, the Socialist Workers Party candidates for president and vice-president.

Pulley and Zimmermann are touring the country, countering the lies from the big-business politicians. Explaining to American workers that we have no quarrel with the Iranian people.

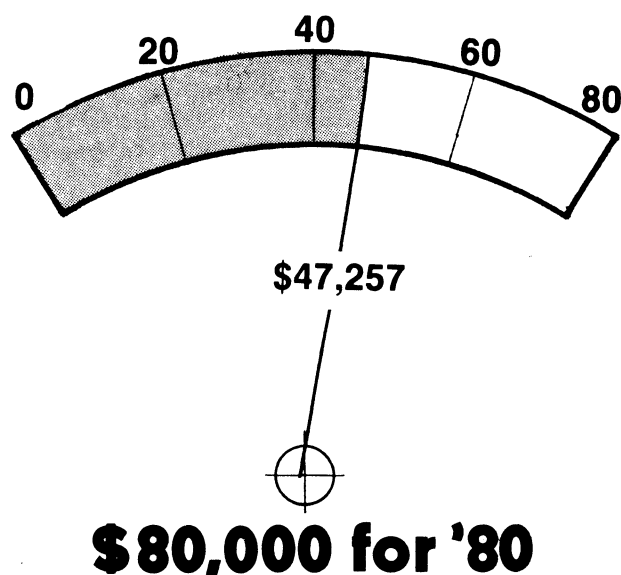
On this page, you can read what Matilde Zimmermann had to say to the media, and you can read about the response she got. Tens of thousands of working people in Texas heard her slam Carter's efforts to start a war.

Andrew Pulley spoke out in defense of Iran while he was in Greensboro, North Carolina, to protest the Ku Klux Klan murders. From there he went to Chicago for a campaign rally, where he denounced "the U.S. government's stepped-up efforts to halt

and roll back the Iranian revolution."

To keep the SWP candidates on the road, to get their message into the newspapers and onto television and radio takes money. Every contribution to the "80,000 for '80" fund helps. Every dollar is a vote against the lies of the two big-business parties and a vote against war.

Send your contribution today.



Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____
I pledge \$15 _____ \$25 _____ \$50 _____
\$100 _____ to the Socialist Workers
Campaign by December 15.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
Union/School/Org. _____

Make checks payable to:
Socialist Workers 1980 Presidential Campaign
Committee, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y.
10014.

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

A federal court ruling allows us not to disclose the names of contributors in order to protect their First Amendment rights.

How socialists answer media's Iran hysteria

By Peter Seidman

"The country . . . is tired of being kicked around by strangers," the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* complains.

The Dallas *Morning News* decries what it calls the United States' "sorry record of retreat and appeasement."

Calling for a "divison-sized posse . . . à la Entebbe," the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, *Commercial* demands either the hostages "alive and well, or his holiness, the sainted Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, dead in his bloody tracks."

The aim of this editorial bluster is to hoodwink the working women and men of this country into another Vietnam.

Seizing on even the smallest actions organized by frenzied right-wingers and off-duty cops, the big-business press has tried to create the impression there is a massive ground-swell of outraged Americans demanding U.S. military action.

As often as possible, the press broadcasts the government's propaganda through the mouths of Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and GIs (pretending that those who will suffer most from any U.S. war moves are the most vociferous supporters of Carter's military threats and racist demagoguery).

Socialists report that many of their co-workers have been confused by this propaganda barrage. It's no surprise that the capitalist rulers, through their control of the media, set the framework for the political thinking and discussions—at least in the beginning.

This is where selling the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* becomes so important.

These publications are the only voices standing up to the bosses' war drive.

And they're effective. Our supporters

in city after city report how their co-workers are being won over after joining in discussions on the real facts about Iran.

Big sales of this and future issues of the *Militant* and *PM* to co-workers will be needed to put together a movement of unionists that can stand up to the government's war propaganda.

We need to step up circulation of the *Militant* and *PM* on the campuses too. Socialists can't leave to the right-wingers this vital arena which helped lead the way in the fight to end the Vietnam war.

Big sales of these issues of the *Militant* and *PM* will also show the Iranians in this country—now facing racist attacks and deportation—that they do not stand alone.

By selling our press, we'll be able to convince others that it's not just socialists who should feel this way. This is a matter of self-interest for every thinking unionist.

We are still behind schedule in our fall circulation drive.

But there were two big sales this past weekend:

- Antinuclear demonstrators at San Onofre, California, bought 331 *Militants* and 134 copies of the *Young Socialist*.

- Teams of socialists from throughout the South sold more than 500 papers headlined "Brutal Klan murders" in the Greensboro and Winston-Salem areas of North Carolina.

Hopefully, these impressive figures along with subscriptions now arriving from last week's special effort, will help us catch up.

So will a big push on this current issue before the Thanksgiving holidays and the official end of the fall circulation drive.

Sales scoreboard

City	Militant		PM		Totals			
	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold	Percent	% ind.
Morgantown	80	134	0	0	80	134	167.5	7.5
Louisville	100	165	0	0	100	165	165.0	9.7
Piedmont	75	103	0	0	75	103	137.3	70.9
Newark	125	185	25	20	150	205	136.6	3.9
San Diego	90	103	20	43	110	146	132.7	15.1
Dallas	70	87	15	17	85	104	122.3	11.5
Cleveland	100	93	0	27	100	120	120.0	8.3
Salt Lake City	70	80	5	10	75	90	120.0	5.6
Los Angeles	240	253	60	97	300	350	116.6	30.9
Twin Cities	225	253	0	0	225	253	112.4	.4
St. Louis	100	108	0	0	100	108	108.0	7.4
Gary	90	93	10	13	100	106	106.0	13.2
Portland	90	91	0	3	90	94	104.4	5.3
Baltimore	125	126	0	0	125	126	100.8	14.3
Seattle	140	143	5	2	145	145	100.0	15.2
Kansas City	110	103	7	12	117	115	98.2	4.3
Milwaukee	115	117	10	5	125	122	97.6	12.3
Boston	175	180	15	5	190	185	97.3	15.7
Phoenix	100	91	40	41	140	132	94.2	24.2
San Antonio	50	53	15	8	65	61	93.8	52.5
Albuquerque	105	84	20	29	125	113	90.4	9.7
Washington, D.C.	115	67	35	59	150	126	84.0	9.5
Iron Range	75	62	0	0	75	62	82.6	21.0
Tidewater	130	104	0	0	130	104	80.0	49.0
Birmingham	150	116	0	0	150	116	77.3	8.6
New Orleans	100	74	5	3	105	77	73.3	37.7
San Francisco	200	97	50	84	250	181	72.4	11.0
Chicago	275	206	50	25	325	231	71.0	33.8
Denver	105	69	20	18	125	87	69.6	20.7
Philadelphia	170	114	30	24	200	138	69.0	16.7
Toledo	60	40	3	3	63	43	68.2	41.9
Atlanta	120	85	5	0	125	85	68.0	7.1
Pittsburgh	200	132	0	0	200	132	66.0	16.7
Oakland/Berkeley	165	104	50	20	215	124	57.6	9.7
New York City	445	198	105	106	550	304	55.2	10.9
Miami	75	45	25	10	100	55	55.0	*
Albany	100	55	5	1	105	56	53.3	21.4
Detroit	200	106	10	4	210	110	52.3	50.9
TOTALS	5610	4319	705	689	6315	5008	79.3	17.4

*Figures not available.

Not reporting: Ann Arbor; Cincinnati; Houston; Indianapolis; San Jose; Tacoma.

Covers sales of issue forty-three of the *Militant* and the second week of sales of issue twenty *Perspectiva Mundial*.

"% ind." indicates percent of total sold to co-workers on the job and at plant gates.

Kampuchea tells Congresswomen it wants aid

By August Nimtz

More evidence has surfaced exposing the cruel hoax the Carter administration is playing on the American people and the starving masses in Kampuchea (Cambodia).

While pretending it seeks to aid the Kampuchean people, Carter is deliberately withholding desperately needed food in an effort to bring down the Heng Samrin government.

The White House propaganda mill brands the Kampuchean government as the villain, claiming it is obstructing relief efforts.

But Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen made it clear to the six U.S. Congresswomen who visited Kampuchea this month that his government wants aid. He told the congresswomen, the November 13 *New York Times* reported, that Kampuchea has "agreed to allow relief flights at a rate greater than the present one a day, beginning as early as tomorrow."

Hun Sen also "offered an assurance that no food received would be stockpiled for more than two or three days before distribution and that the government would study the need for admitting more people from international aid organizations."

The Congresswomen returned to the United States with reports of massive starvation, destruction, and disease—all the result of the murderous reign of Pol Pot, who the U.S. government still supports.

The delegation visited an orphanage where, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman noted, the children were being "tenderly and lovingly cared for." Of the parents of the 555 children, 37 percent had died of starvation and almost 50 percent were killed by the Pol Pot regime.



Skulls from a mass grave, relics of Pol Pot regime. Carter insists on funnelling aid to ousted tyrant.

Each child's diet is a grossly inadequate five pounds of rice and corn a month.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen told reporters accompanying the delegation that Kampuchea was "grateful for all aid from the outside provided it was not linked to any political conditions."

But it is precisely this objection by the Kampuchean government to political strings on the aid that explains the hypocrisy of the Carter administration and its attempts to slander the Heng Samrin government.

Syndicated columnist Jack Ander-

son recently explained Carter's position as "a deep-seated anti-Vietnam bias in the State Department."

Rather than provide relief through the Heng Samrin government, which is backed by Vietnam, Anderson said "our callous diplomats chose not to implement the massive food program needed to prevent the virtual extinction of the Cambodian people."

Carter's policy is to use relief aid to strengthen Pol Pot and other right-wing forces which are now lodged on or near the Thai-Kampuchea border.

New York Times correspondent

Henry Kamm reported November 5 that these forces "are provided with international assistance channeled through Thai military authorities, whose permission is required for every supply trip. Although no policy has been announced, field observations indicate a direct relationship between the degree of effective opposition of each group to the Vietnamese occupation forces and the readiness with which food is made available."

Kamm reported November 9 that one of these right-wing groups, headed by former Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann, "is taken most seriously as a potential anti-Vietnamese force by the Thai military authorities, who direct distribution of relief supplies along the border."

"Mr. Son Sann's group acts as a major distribution network that reaches far into Cambodia and enhances his political stature."

With the Thai regime serving as Washington's military beachhead in Southeast Asia, it is no wonder that the Carter administration insists that the pittance of relief aid it is sending be directed through Thailand.

One of the aims of the recent visit of Rosalynn Carter to the refugee camps in Thailand—aside from the cynical public relations aspect—was to strengthen the Thai right-wing relief connection.

"The situation is urgent," Rosalynn Carter piously declared.

Indeed it is! But if she were sincere in her stated concerns for the Kampuchean people, she would demand that the U.S. government immediately send massive quantities of food, with no political conditions attached.

YSA leader: 'U.S. workers owe a debt to Nicaraguan people'

By Betsy Farley

TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—The Socialist Workers Party presidential campaign of Andrew Pulley and Matilde Zimmermann received a warm response from workers at the General Motors assembly plant here November 2.

Cathy Sedwick, national chairperson of the Young Socialist Alliance and co-chairperson of the SWP 1980 campaign, spoke to a group of ten GM auto workers at the Community Opportunity Center, just blocks from the plant.

Recently back from fact-finding tours of Cuba and Nicaragua, Sedwick showed slides from her trips and talked about what U.S. workers can do to aid the Nicaraguan revolution.

The gathering was opened by Wells Todd, a Socialist Workers Party leader and member of United Auto Workers Local 664. "We have come here today to hear about a revolution in a Latin American country that was made by young workers like us," Todd began. "Their struggle to overturn the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship was a fight against the same forces we are up against as workers in the United States," he explained.

The slide presentation recounted the fight against Somoza and his hated National Guard. It presented a glimpse of the efforts under way today to rebuild the country under the control of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants. Featured in the presentation was the role of youth and women in these historic events.

"We owe a tremendous debt to the Nicaraguan people," Sedwick explained in her commentary. "Their struggle has weakened our own enemy, the U.S. capitalists. And their victory is inspiring workers in this country

Betsy Farley is a member of United Auto Workers Local 664



Militant/Reba Williams

Cathy Sedwick, on tour for SWP 1980 presidential campaign, speaks to auto workers from GM plant in Tarrytown, New York.

and all over Latin America to fight for our rights."

The slide presentation was followed by a question and answer period. Participants discussed what we can do to defend the Nicaraguan revolution—both by involving our union in the

campaign to force the U.S. government to send material aid and getting out the real truth about the Nicaraguan revolution. This is especially important to lay the groundwork for organizing against any attempt at U.S. military intervention.

The first step, Todd explained, is attending the November 16-18 conference in Detroit sponsored by the National Network in Solidarity with Nicaragua. Workers at the meeting discussed the possibility of sending representatives from our UAW local to the conference, which has picked up support from several union officials across the country.

Sedwick also extended an invitation to participants at the gathering to attend the Young Socialist Alliance national convention, which will be held December 29-January 1 in Louisville, Kentucky. Defense of the Nicaraguan revolution and building support for the SWP 1980 campaign will be highlights of the discussion at the YSA convention.

Wells Todd, the SWP campaign coordinator at the Tarrytown plant, explained to the *Militant* how the Sedwick meeting was organized and publicized in the plant. Invitations to the meeting were printed up and distributed to *Militant* readers and other interested workers, he said. Campaign supporters regularly sell twenty-five to forty copies of the *Militant* in the plant each week.

"We also decided to print up and sell advance tickets to the slide presentation," Todd explained. The tickets went for three dollars apiece and included a ten-week introductory subscription to the *Militant*.

"Selling the tickets helped to defray the cost of holding the meeting, and they also gave supporters who couldn't attend a way to contribute to the campaign." Seventeen tickets to the meeting were sold.

Marroquin campaigns in Indiana

By Danny Booher

INDIANAPOLIS—Héctor Marroquín joined Socialist Workers Party mayoral candidate Dave Ellis at a rally on October 20 here to celebrate the opening of the new SWP campaign office. Marroquín, a member of the SWP who is fighting for political asylum in the United States, is on a national speaking tour.

Although Ellis had been undemocratically excluded from the ballot, he vowed to continue his campaign.

The election board rejected Ellis's nominating petitions after more than 100,000 voters in Marion County were thrown off the voter lists. The purge hit hardest in the predominantly Black townships.

Ellis made it clear he would continue to propose his socialist alternatives, and did so with a strong defense of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions.

A Nicaraguan student spoke at the rally about the need for humanitarian


aid for his country and the need to defend the revolutionary movements in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. "Although I am not an official representative of the Nicaraguan people or of the FSLN [Sandinista National Liberation Front], I want to thank the SWP and the *Militant* for their support on behalf of the Nicaraguan revolution."

During his three-day visit to Indianapolis, Marroquín was interviewed by the *Recorder*, the Black community newspaper. Several days before his arrival, the *Recorder* had been the victim of a racist firebombing.


At the campaign rally, Ellis denounced this bombing. "The Socialist Workers Campaign regards this attack on the *Recorder* as an atrocity. It is a racist action by night riders, very similar to the Nazi bullets fired through the windows of my campaign headquarters last spring." He pointed out that it is no coincidence that the fire bombing occurred during an exposé by the *Recorder* of the cop murder of a young Black student, Joseph Clark.

The campaign rally voted to send a telegram of solidarity to the *Recorder* and a telegram to the mayor's office demanding that those responsible for the bombing be arrested and prosecuted.

During his tour, Marroquín talked with members of United Steelworkers Local 2937 at a plant-gate rally at the Stewart Warner Corporation. A number of the workers there signed petitions demanding political asylum for Marroquín and bought copies of the *Militant* and *Young Socialist*.



Hear the Socialist Workers candidates



PITTSBURGH

Socialist Campaign Rally
Speaker:
Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for president
Thursday, November 29
6:00 p.m. Dinner 7:30 p.m. Rally
1210 E. Carson Street
Donation for dinner: \$3
For more information call
(412) 488-7000

MIAMI

Socialist Campaign Rally
Speakers:
Matilde Zimmermann, SWP candidate for vice-president
Rulx Jean-Bart, Coalition for Human Rights for Haitian Refugees
Saturday, November 17
7 p.m. Reception 8 p.m. Rally
8171 N.E. Second Avenue
Donation: \$2
For more information call
(305) 756-8358

Andrew Pulley

candidate for president
 Nov. 16-18 Detroit
 Nov. 19-20 Indianapolis

Matilde Zimmermann

candidate for vice-president
 Nov. 16-17 Miami
 Nov. 27-28 Albany
 Nov. 30,

Other socialists on tour

Cathy Sedwick

Nov. 14-16 Minneapolis/St. Paul
 Nov. 27-29 Atlanta

Fred Halstead

Nov. 27-29 Cincinnati
 Dec. 1-2, 5 Cleveland

Héctor Marroquín

Nov. 15-17 Iron Range
 Nov. 26-28 San Diego

For more information call the Socialist Workers Party branch nearest you. See the directory on page 27 for phone numbers and addresses.

Come to Louisville 19th National YSA Convention December 29-January 1

DISCUSS HOW TO:

- SUPPORT THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION
- BUILD SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY 1980 CAMPAIGN
- NATIONALIZE THE ENERGY INDUSTRY
- SHUT DOWN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
- BUILD LABOR MARCH FOR EQUAL RIGHTS NOW—JAN. 13
- DEFEND REVOLUTIONARY CUBA

Join the Young Socialist Alliance

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

- ☐ I want to join the YSA.
☐ Enclosed is \$2 for one year of the 'Young Socialist'
☐ Send me more information on the convention.

Clip and mail to YSA National Office, P.O. Box 471 Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Why U.S. workers need

By Janice Lynn

In a small country in Central America an inspiring process is under way. That country is Nicaragua (about the size of Michigan). And what is happening is that the workers and peasants there are building a new society—one that puts human needs ahead of all else.

But to read the big-business-owned newspapers here, you would never know this was going on.

Back in July, we read how the brutal Somoza dictatorship had been overthrown with the overwhelming support of the Nicaraguan masses. And we read about the courageous fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

What we don't read about anymore are the tremendous strides forward being made in Nicaragua—the agrarian reform, the giant health and educational campaigns, the nationalizations of the banks, insurance companies, and gold mines.

Nor do we read about the crucial need that exists for massive material aid to ensure the building of a free and democratic Nicaragua.

There's a reason we don't see any of this in the employer-dominated newspapers: The U.S. government and U.S. corporations don't want us to get any ideas about what we could do in this country.

And they are hoping that the less working people here know about Nicaragua's need for food, medicine, and other supplies, the easier it will be for Washington to blackmail that small country. U.S. rulers are using the aid that Nicaragua so desperately needs as a club to try to force the government there to make concessions.

Same technique

The corporations have had a lot of practice with this blackmail technique—they use it against U.S. workers all the time. They threaten to close down plants unless we accept pay cuts and other setbacks. Or they force us out on strike, hoping to cut us off from the aid and support of other working people with their lies in the news media.

It's what they tried to do to the United Mine Workers a couple of years back when the coal miners were out on

strike for 110 days to save their union.

But the miners' determination combined with working-class solidarity across the country busted through that blackmail scheme. The strike support meetings that got out the truth, and the contributions, food, and clothing collected by unionists, helped the miners hold out long enough to force the coal operators to back down.

We need to do the same thing again for the Nicaraguan people.

"Now, wait a minute," you might say. "I can see the case for the miners. But what's Nicaragua got to do with us?"

A lot. The rights the Nicaraguan people fought to establish—the freedom to protest, demonstrate, and strike—are the same rights we cherish as necessary in fighting for a better life for ourselves and our families. We celebrate this victory over the tyrant Somoza along with the Nicaraguan people.

In Nicaragua, before the Sandinist revolution, speaking out against the government would get you shot. Tens of thousands of Nicaraguans were murdered by the dictator Somoza in the last couple of years alone. Entire neighborhoods were leveled by Somoza's air force.

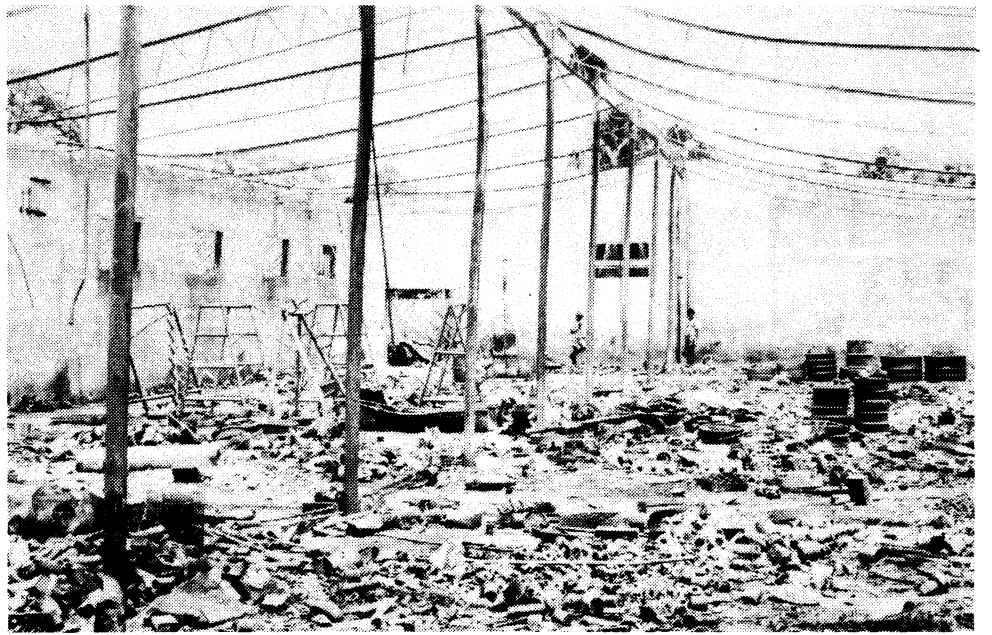
The U.S. government bears a huge share of the responsibility for this suffering. The Nicaraguan people didn't pick the Somoza clan to rule them for almost fifty years. The U.S. Marines did.

Marines land

U.S. intervention in Nicaragua began in 1909 when the marines landed. From 1927 to 1934, national liberation forces led by Augusto César Sandino courageously fought the marines. Before the marines left, more than two decades after their arrival, they succeeded in installing the Somoza family as puppet rulers. (Sandino was assassinated in 1934.)

Somoza's national guard, which was used to terrorize the Nicaraguan people, was set up and trained by U.S. Marines. The U.S. government armed the Somoza regime to the teeth, providing the bombs and planes that pulverized the country in the months before Somoza was forced to flee to Miami.

Nicaragua's constitution said the



Militant photos by Fred Murphy
Nicaragua's largest sugar refinery (top) was bombed out by Somoza's air force. Banner of Managua Light and Power Workers reads, 'Finally we can provide light after 45 years of darkness.'

country was a republic. The reality was that it was a dynasty, with members of the Somoza family succeeding one another in power.

Thanks to the U.S. government, the Somozas accumulated tremendous wealth. Two families, the Somozas and Pellas, controlled more than 500,000 acres of cotton, 250,000 acres of coffee, 200,000 head of cattle, 35,000 acres of sugar cane, and also had large holdings in tobacco and rice.

This was all at the expense of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants. Next to nothing was spent on education, health care, social services, or cultural opportunities for the majority of Nicaraguans.

What did the United States get out of backing such a terrible tyranny? The U.S. government and corporations got plenty. U.S. monopolies had investments in Nicaragua, which paid off handsomely. Somoza borrowed millions of dollars from U.S. banks, which the Nicaraguan people then had to repay with interest.

Nicaragua was used as the launching pad for the CIA-sponsored invasion of Guatemala in 1954 that overthrew the elected government to make that country safe for United Fruit. Again in 1961 Nicaragua was key to the CIA-organized invasion of Cuba.

For American corporations, Nicaragua provided profits and a strategic military outpost to protect their domination throughout Central and Latin America.

U.S. workers paid

But U.S. working people got less than nothing. We never had any say about our government's support of the Somoza dictatorship. We paid in tax dollars and blood to put the first Somoza in power, and kept on paying to keep him and his heirs there.

The U.S. companies grew stronger and richer—to the detriment of the Nicaraguan people and U.S. workers.

It put them in a better position to make us work faster and longer hours, to lay us off at their whim, and to deny us decent wages.

The superprofits these companies make abroad by exploiting colonial and semicolonial countries are used to strengthen their resistance to our demands for a decent life.

They also use the slave labor in countries like Nicaragua to force us to accept inferior wages and working conditions, saying that if we don't fall into line, they'll move their plants to such countries.

And to protect the interests of the big corporations, the U.S. government spends billions of dollars on the military while funds for schools, social services, and health care are all being cut back.

This is in sharp contrast to the measures already taken in Nicaragua since Somoza was thrown out five months ago:

- The first action of the new government was to take over the ill-gotten wealth of Somoza and his circle. Over half of the arable land was owned by them. These vast holdings are now being distributed to the thousands of Nicaraguan peasants who previously owned no land or had only a tiny plot. Where appropriate, large cooperative farms are being organized.

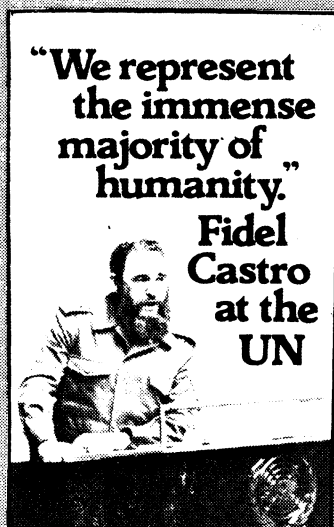
- The banks have been nationalized in order to reactivate industry, provide jobs, and meet the needs of the workers and peasants. Insurance companies and foreign-owned mines have also been nationalized.

Bill of Rights

- The new government has decreed and is rapidly implementing a Statute on the Rights of Nicaraguans, also known as the Bill of Rights. It prohibits race and sex discrimination. It guarantees free speech and the right to health care, education, and housing.

"It is the duty of the state to obtain

Voices of revolution



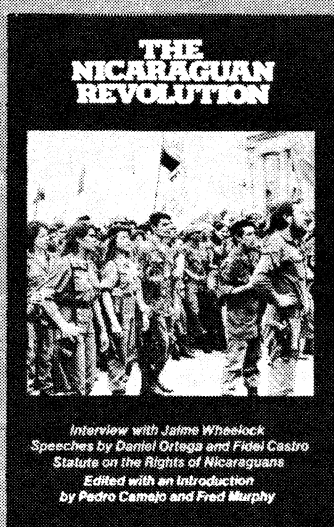
"We represent the immense majority of humanity."
Fidel Castro at the UN

NEW FROM PATHFINDER PRESS:

Fidel Castro at the UN

Full text of Cuban leader's October 12 speech to United Nations. With introduction by Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Andrew Pulley and an article by Fred Feldman on September Nonaligned Conference in Havana.

48 pages, \$1.25



THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

Interview with Jaime Wheelock
Speeches by Daniel Ortega and Fidel Castro
Statute on the Rights of Nicaraguans
Edited with an introduction
by Pedro Camejo and Fred Murphy

The Nicaraguan Revolution

Interview with Nicaragua's minister of agrarian reform, speeches by Castro and Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega, and text of Statute on the Rights of Nicaraguans. Edited and with an introduction by Pedro Camejo and Fred Murphy.

80 pages, \$2.25

Order by mail from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10014. (Please enclose \$.75 for postage.)

to aid Nicaraguan people

full and productive employment for all Nicaraguans under conditions which guarantee the fundamental rights of the human person," the Bill of Rights states.

It also guarantees "the right to establish trade unions and to join them . . . and the right of unions to form national federations. The right to strike is recognized for all workers."

The Bill of Rights specifically states that property "rights" may have to give way "for reasons of security, public interest or utility, social interest, the national economy, national emergency or disaster, or for purposes of agrarian reform."

And the government's ambitious programs—for example, the campaign to wipe out illiteracy within two years—show that it means to implement these human rights.

- Democracy is being qualitatively extended. FSLN-led Sandinista Defense Committees are organized on a block-by-block basis, and are taking over many tasks of local government. In addition to a new, professional army, a 300,000-strong militia is being organized. It will defend the country and make sure that a privileged military caste can no longer lord it over the people as happened in the past.

- There's been a tremendous expansion of unionization, with the growth concentrated in the Sandinista Workers Federation, which already has 343 affiliates with 180,000 members. The unions will not only defend workers' wages and working conditions, they will also play a direct role in administering the plants, extending democracy to the workplaces.

- Key elements of foreign trade have been placed under state control to stop speculators at a time when the economy is seriously disrupted.

War devastation

Despite their inspiring gains, the Nicaraguans face a very difficult situation. The last months of civil war have left the country devastated. Many factories are in ruins. Much of the summer planting did not get done because farmers had to use their seeds for food.

The Nicaraguan authorities calculate that they need 400 tons of food a day from abroad until agriculture is gotten back on its feet a few months from now.

Adding to these problems, the Nica-

raguans face the very real threat of military attack. Thousands of fully armed and organized national guardsmen managed to escape from Nicaragua during the final days of the Sandinista offensive last July. Now they are massed in neighboring countries, ready at a moment's notice to carry out the kind of mercenary attack the CIA organized against Guatemala in 1954 and Cuba in 1961.

President Carter's new military moves in the Caribbean are also viewed as a threat by the Nicaraguan government—as rightly they should be.

A U.S. military attack is not only a danger to Nicaragua—it is a deadly threat to American working people as well. We will pay with taxes and blood for any new Vietnams.

Moreover, the U.S. government has already demonstrated in other ways its hostility to the Nicaraguan revolution. Despite the tremendous need for aid, Washington has scarcely lifted a finger to help the Nicaraguans.

What we can do

The stakes in Nicaragua are enormous. If the Nicaraguan people succeed in driving through their revolution to the end, it would be a big blow to the power of the giant U.S. corporations, the same enemies we face here every day.

We have to break through the news media blockade about Nicaragua. Even more important, we have to carry out a campaign for material aid to Nicaragua, both by demanding that the U.S. government send aid—with no strings attached—and by organizing shipments ourselves.

One of the most powerful ways we can pressure Washington to send aid is to begin doing it ourselves. People will find out about the need for aid this way, and they'll also ask: If the United Auto Workers, or the Mine Workers, or the Steelworkers can send aid, why can't the government, with all its tremendous resources?

Moreover, if we can force Carter to send aid, it will be that much more difficult for him to turn around the next morning and send the marines.

Just as unions displayed solidarity with the coal miners during their strike, we need to do the same for Nicaragua.

Unionists held solidarity meetings

and rallies to get out the truth, and made sizable financial contributions. They took plant-gate collections, passed resolutions of support, and sent caravans with food and clothing to the striking miners.

Working farmers

Working farmers, through their organizations such as the American Agricultural Movement, could play an important role in contributing towards the food needed in Nicaragua.

The Canadian Labor Congress is providing an example with its Operation Solidarity Campaign. It has already sent \$500,000 worth of medicine, food, and clothing to Nicaragua.

In the United States, several local unions of rail workers have demanded that the U.S. government provide aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. On October 15, the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Council also called on Carter and the Congress to increase food aid and grant generous, unconditional reconstruction aid.

In Switzerland, a Swiss Association for Solidarity With Nicaragua has decided to raise funds for the construction of a municipal hospital in Estelí, and to seek contributions of urgently needed drugs and medicines.

In France, a fund has been launched to aid the drive to wipe out illiteracy. Tape recorders, cassettes, and paper for school textbooks are needed to conduct the literacy campaign.

A national Nicaragua solidarity conference is taking place in Detroit, November 16-18. Conference organizers report there is still a great need for medicines and medical equipment, as well as tools for Nicaragua's reconstruction.

One twenty-year-old youth, who had fought with the FSLN forces, expressed in an interview what the Nicaraguan people would like to say to American working people:

"I know that even though the U.S. is an advanced country, the people there are also oppressed. To be oppressed doesn't mean one doesn't own a car or an apartment. To be oppressed also means to see your brothers being oppressed in their own nation, like the Blacks in the U.S. To be used by a government which has oppressed Latin America, torn up Vietnam, put Cuba under blockade—that too is oppression."

A giant solidarity campaign to materially aid the Nicaraguan people would speed the end of their oppression—and our own.



Solidarity with Nicaragua!

Albuquerque mayor to declare solidarity day

Mayor David Rusk of Albuquerque, New Mexico, will proclaim November 17 Nicaragua Solidarity Day. It will be officially announced at a November 16 news conference called by the local Nicaragua Solidarity Coalition, organizers of a November 17 benefit.

California SEIU urges aid drive

The California state executive board of the Service Employees International Union approved a motion at its September 30 meeting "to encourage chapter participation in efforts to provide food, clothing, and other relief aid needed for the reconstruction of Nicaragua in the aftermath of its civil war." The motion was introduced by the Human Rights Committee of SEIU Local 535 in Los Angeles.

New York meeting on Chile and Latin America

About 125 people turned out for a meeting to "Act in Support of the Struggle of the People of Chile and Latin America" in New York City November 10. Organized by the Christian Left of Chile, Unified People's Action Movement of Chile, and others, it featured Humberto Brown, representing the Coalition for a Free Nicaragua and the National Network in Solidarity with Nicaragua.

Forum discusses Nicaragua, El Salvador

Sixty people attended an October 28 forum in San José on "The Nicaraguan revolution: its meaning for working people."

Militant correspondent Tom Tomasko reports that the meeting marked the opening of the new Socialist Workers Party headquarters in San José.

SWP leader Fred Halstead, who recently returned from Nicaragua, presented a slide show on Nicaragua. He gave an eyewitness description of the widespread destruction imposed by the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship.

Also speaking was a representative from the Bay Area group, Casa Nicaragua, which is on a Million Dollar Campaign to raise funds for material aid to Nicaragua. "In the media right now," she said, "you don't hear what's happening in Nicaragua because good things are happening. Nicaragua is on the road to socialism, but you don't hear that on television. So we have to bring it to the people."

Also speaking was a woman from the Comité Solidaridad con el Pueblo Salvadoreño who declared that the coup that toppled dictator Humberto Romero had brought no changes in El Salvador. "At the same time they claim there is a general amnesty for political prisoners they are searching homes," she said.



One of the vehicles in March 1978 Baltimore food caravan to striking miners. Same kind of campaign is needed to aid Nicaraguan people.

Militant/Nancy Cole

AFL-CIO endorses Va. ERA campaign

By Amy Belvin

LOUISVILLE—"The AFL-CIO welcomes the activity of the Virginia labor movement in support of the ERA. We strongly support LERN's campaign for ratification of the ERA and we will do everything possible to assist you in making the campaign a success."

Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, sent this statement endorsing the Virginia Equal Rights Amendment campaign to Labor for Equal Rights Now (LERN) on October 26.

It was read by Jerry Gordon, assistant director of United Food and Commercial Workers Union District 2 and co-chair of LERN, to an enthusiastic meeting of forty people here November 4. The meeting was sponsored by the local chapter of the National Organization for Women.

The endorsement of the AFL-CIO, the largest labor organization in the U.S., offers tremendous power to the January 13 pro-ERA march and rally in Richmond, Virginia.

Gordon gave an update on additional labor support for January 13.

The Virginia Education Association, which has organized ERA demonstrations in the past of over 12,000, is a strong supporter of the Virginia ERA campaign. VEA President Suzanne Kelly serves as LERN's co-chair.

The United Steelworkers union is heavily involved on a national and local level. The first woman president of a basic steel local, Alice Peurala of Local 65 in South Chicago, Indiana, will speak at the rally.

A large contingent from USWA Local 8888 at the Newport News shipyard will lead the march.

Gordon remarked that Local 8888 sees the January march as a show of solidarity with their newly recognized union.

A large labor turnout in the middle of the "right to work for less" South, moreover, will help all organizing efforts in the area.

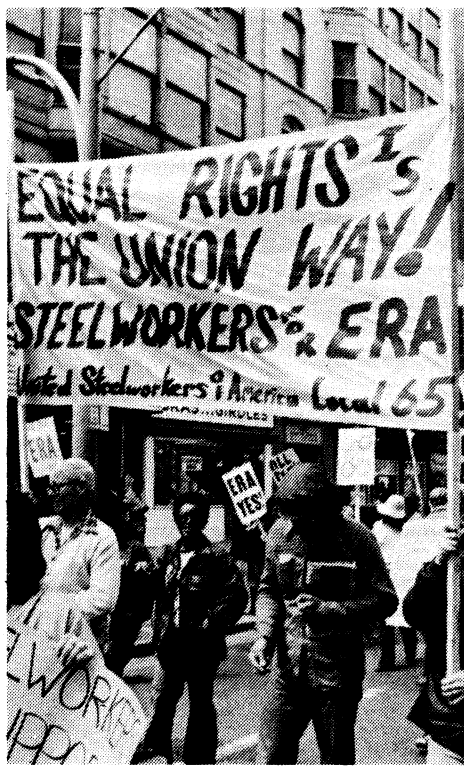
The Virginia State AFL-CIO has endorsed. It, along with every AFL-CIO affiliate in the country, has been sent a copy of Lane Kirkland's letter, Gordon reported.

Local UAW members in Virginia met with representatives from other UAW regions on November 10 to spread the word about January 13.

The Machinists union in Virginia has sent LERN money and an endorsement.

Miners from District 28 of the United Mine Workers of America are actively involved. Teamsters Joint Councils 55 and 83 endorsed as did Virginia ERA Ratification Council, a local coalition of pro-ERA groups. Gordon also announced that there will be a sizable antinuclear contingent.

Gordon gave a history of the fight for ratification of the ERA since Congress first adopted it in 1971. He spoke on the failure of lobbying and electing



Militant/Charles Ostrofsky

'ERA is a woman's issue and a labor issue.'

so-called pro-ERA legislators who turned around and voted against ERA once they were elected. "This was a period of betrayal and broken promises," he said.

A new stage in the ERA battle began with the July 9, 1978, march on Washington, D.C., of over 100,000 people organized by NOW. That outpouring won extension of the time for ratification.

Gordon noted that a few weeks prior to July 9, ERA was pronounced dead at an apologetic White House meeting between Carter aides and Joyce Miller, president of CLUW.

But ERA was far from dead and labor support, especially, is growing. "We see that ERA is a labor issue as well as a women's issue," explained Gordon. "It is an issue for the labor movement because we recognize that opposition to ERA stems from employers. Women make fifty-nine cents for every dollar men make. Jobs women occupy are low paid so employers fear ERA. They know ERA will arm women with a weapon to overcome discrimination barriers."

"ERA will also lead to women becoming more assertive, more militant and speaking out more, fighting harder, and demanding their rights more because they will feel they are part of the Constitution."

"Women are going to feel they've arrived. Our sisters, 42 million-strong in the labor movement, are suffering and we know that a labor movement is weak when it permits any sector of its membership to be discriminated against," Gordon explained.

The NOW meeting also heard a report on the recent national NOW conference held in Los Angeles and discussed activities in Louisville to build for January 13.

The NOW chapter is planning a rally on December 2 as part of nationwide LERN support activities.

Building for January 13 is off to a good start here. Two local TV stations and the Louisville newspaper, the *Courier Journal*, covered the meeting. Gordon's speech was the featured news story on both TV stations.



Lane Kirkland

Countdown for January 13



This week the 'Militant' begins 'Countdown to January 13,' a new column on the fight for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. January 13 is the date set for a pro-ERA march and rally in Richmond, Virginia, called by Labor for Equal Rights Now, a coalition of Virginia unions. The January 13 action has been endorsed by the National Organization for Women, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and many local unions, labor bodies, and women's groups.

'Countdown to January 13' will provide information on preparations for this historic action, and on the December 2-9 week of ERA educational activities leading up to the Richmond march and rally. Send news about ERA activities in your area to: Suzanne Haig, c/o Militant, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014. Telephone (212) 243-6392.

N.J. unions plan speak-out

"Learn what the Equal Rights Amendment can do for labor and what labor can do for the Equal Rights Amendment" is the title of a speak-out on Sunday, December 2, at 4 p.m. at the United Auto Workers Region 9 headquarters, Commerce Drive in Cranford, New Jersey.

Speakers include: Gloria Johnson, national secretary-treasurer of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Clara Allen, New Jersey Area director, Communications Workers of America.

The meeting is sponsored by UAW Region 9; CLUW, North Jersey chapter; Women's Affirmative Action Committee of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council; and New Jersey NOW.

The New Jersey State AFL-CIO and the Central Labor Councils of five counties are among the many union endorsements the meeting has received.

For more information contact Georgia Harris at (201) 272-4200, extension 52.

Week of actions in northern Virginia

Northern Virginia LERN is moving ahead building for the December 2-9 week of ERA support activities and organizing buses for January 13 in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

With *Babies and Banners*, a film on the role of women in the 1930s UAW sitdown strikes, will be shown December 6. Mass leafleting will occur December 2 and 8. The week will culminate with a rally December 9 at 1 p.m. at the Town Square in Alexandria, Virginia.

Vince Benson, vice-president of the D.C. Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and president of Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks Local 1906, will be one of the featured speakers.

For more information call (202) 321-7711.

LERN has also set up a speakers bureau which includes women and men from a number of unions as well as NOW and CLUW.

In addition, BRAC Local 1906 has reactivated its ERA committee, originally set up to build the July 9, 1978, march on Washington. The committee plans to get out a mailing to its 500 members, hold a workshop on questions about the ERA, and sponsor a hot dog sale at lunch to raise money for the committee.

CWA Local 2336, representing telephone technicians and installers in D.C., passed a resolution endorsing the December and January actions.

Baltimore to hold labor speak-out

The ERA Committee of the Metropolitan Baltimore AFL-CIO Council has called a December 9 rally entitled "Labor speaks out for the ERA." Speakers include Francis Brown, president, Baltimore chapter, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Paul Mignini, J.P. Stevens Boycott; and a representative from CLUW.

It will be held at the Local 2610 Steelworkers Hall, 540 Dundalk Ave., Baltimore, 4 p.m.

The ERA Committee was established by the Metropolitan Baltimore Council at its October 18 meeting. It will organize a bus and car caravan to Richmond leaving from the council headquarters on January 13.

Bay Area plans support rally

Bay Area ERA supporters have called a "Bay Area Salute to the ERA" on January 11 in solidarity with the Virginia LERN march on January 13. The rally is organized by an ad hoc coalition to build January 11 and 13.

Its next meeting is November 29, 7:30 p.m. at the Retail Clerks Hall, 1345 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Sponsors for the January 11 action include Mary Bergan, vice-president of California CLUW; Barbara Grey, president of San Francisco CLUW; Andrea Teper, president of San Francisco NOW; Joan Abbott, president of East Bay NOW; and Edy Withington, Office and Professional Employees International Union Local 29.

At the October 26-27 "Women in the work force conference" sponsored by the California AFL-CIO, Carol DeBerry from East Bay CLUW made a presentation on the January 13 action to the 250 trade unionists in attendance.

Virginia, Minnesota, ERA march planned

The NOW chapter on the Mesabi Iron Range is sponsoring a pro-ERA march and rally December 15 in Virginia, Minnesota. Endorsers include: United Steelworkers of America Local 1938 and USWA District 33 Director Linus Wampler.

—Suzanne Haig

Canadian women fight for steel jobs

By Suzanne Haig

Women's organizations and labor unions in Canada have joined together to fight the discriminatory hiring practices of the Steel Company of Canada (Stelco).

Stelco is Canada's biggest basic steel producer. Its central mills in Hamilton, Ontario, employ more than 12,000 workers. Only fifty are women, and they all work in the tin mill, inspecting and sorting. The plant has not hired a woman in sixteen years.

The situation is similar at Stelco's other facilities across the country, and in the rest of basic industry in Canada.

Two women in Edmonton, Alberta—Sarah Butson and Lynda Little—have launched a fight against this flagrant discrimination. They are among the many women who have applied for production jobs at Stelco's finishing plant in Edmonton and been turned away with such excuses as failure to meet the minimum weight requirement

(which is not enforced for men) or the company's lack of washroom facilities for women.

Butson and Little initiated a "Women into Stelco Campaign Committee," which held a widely publicized picket line at the plant last summer.

The Women into Stelco campaign has won support from unions across Canada, including several major locals of the United Steelworkers of America.

Dave Patterson, president of USWA Local 6500 at the huge Inco nickel mines in Sudbury, Ontario, wrote to the committee: "We support your Fight for Equality in the workplace. It is degrading to men and women to have to put up with double standards. Equality should not only be restricted to the unemployed. It is a matter we have always fought to maintain on and off the job."

USWA Local 1005, the major Stelco local in Hamilton, also endorsed the committee's efforts. "Stelco has not hired women at Hilton Works for pro-

duction jobs for years, and we are receiving complaints from women that they are being discriminated against by Stelco's established hiring practice," wrote Ed Sutherland, Local 1005 recording secretary.

P.R. Oakes, president of USWA Local 7621 in Grande Cache, Alberta, wrote to the committee: "It is time Stelco realised that given the chance, women can be just as capable as a man."

The Alberta Union of Public Employees, the Edmonton local of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, and Local 15 of the Letter Carriers Union of Canada also support the fight.

Harry Kostiuk, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, called on the province's Human Rights Commission to carry out a full investigation of Stelco on behalf of the women.

Women's organizations such as the Edmonton Women's Coalition and the

Alberta Status of Women Action Committee have also given support.

Under this pressure, Stelco's Edmonton plant backed down and hired two women (not Butson and Little) in mid-September.

Little called this "a victory for all of us. . . . Now we must step up the pressure on Stelco to hire Sarah and me, and all the other women who have applied!"

She added, "We hope other women across Canada will be inspired by our case and follow our lead until the doors to companies like Stelco are forced wide open to women."

Their campaign needs the support of unions and women's organizations in the United States as well as in Canada.

Messages of support or requests for information should be sent to: Women into Stelco Campaign Committee, 103,9963-87 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 2N7. Telephone (403) 433-6898 or 433-0678.

Bailey workers end bitter five-month strike

By Lynda Joyce and Jeff Powers

CLEVELAND—On October 26, United Auto Workers Local 1741 at Bailey Controls Company in Wickliffe, Ohio, voted 473 to 261 in favor of a new contract. The vote ended a bitter five-month strike.

The union won two of the key demands that strikers set out to achieve. The company was prohibited from imposing mandatory overtime, and a cost-of-living clause will go into effect in the third year of the contract.

The company also agreed to hire a full-time safety representative, who will meet regularly with the union, and to institute job promotions by automatic progression according to seniority.

Wage increases of 8-9 percent were slightly above the 7 percent ceiling that the company had demanded previously, in line with Carter's "guidelines."

Approximately twenty-five members of the union still face felony and misdemeanor charges as a result of two separate police attacks on picket lines during the strike. The company has issued a letter of amnesty and has promised no reprisals against union militants.

Earsell Wilson, president of Local 1741, told the *Militant* that he feels these charges will be dropped.

Bailey, a subsidiary of Babcock and Wilcox, is a multinational company that produces controls for nuclear and conventional power plants. During the strike, Bailey shipped out jobs to



Police twice attacked Bailey pickets in ruthless attempt to break strike. Union activists still face charges.

plants in California, Pennsylvania, and Canada. As a result, the union could do nothing about the layoff of 270 members—a third of their membership of 850—when they returned to

work.

A sister plant in Barberton, Ohio, on the other hand, is covered by a master agreement that encompasses seven plants throughout the United States

under an International Brotherhood of Boilermakers contract. As Wilson pointed out, Local 1741 stood alone in its fight.

The strike headquarters was quiet following the vote. Many union activists felt that they had not gotten as much as they deserved following such a long and hard-fought battle. Many were surprised that the local had voted overwhelmingly for ratification.

Several factors beyond Local 1741's control put immense pressure on the strikers. With strike benefits of only forty to fifty dollars a week, the strikers faced losing houses and automobiles.

The police, courts, and company had worked together to limit picketing, which allowed the company to use salaried employees to do union work.

And the company put pressure on the city to try to force Local 1741 out of their strike headquarters in a church near the plant.

All this plus winter coming on led to approval of the contract. As one worker told us, "We were starved out."

The strike was followed closely by union members throughout the greater Cleveland area. Large plant-gate collections were taken at most of the bigger UAW Region 2 plants. The collections totaled \$4,000 at six plants.

Even though the union was forced to make important concessions, Wilson considers the settlement a moral victory. The union did stand together. The company did not succeed in breaking the union, which was their explicit intent. And some key gains were made.

Va. Steelworkers discuss contract demands

By Jon Hillson

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Negotiations between United Steelworkers Local 8888 and Newport News Shipbuilding began here November 5. And "contract talk" is the main item of discussion on the job and at lunch break as the Steelworkers gear up for the next stage of their struggle for dignity on the job.

"That's all you hear nowadays inside the yard," one Steelworker told the *Militant*.

Fortified by their legal victory of winning union recognition, Local 8888's members have high hopes of bettering their wages, benefits, working conditions, and pension plan. Newport News workers rank near the bottom of the shipbuilding industry in virtually all these categories.

Tenneco, the oil-rich corporation that owns the shipyard, has over \$11 billion in assets. Its more than \$400 million in

profits in 1978 came not only from oil and gas ripoffs, but from cruel exploitation of its workers.

The company pension plan contributes a miserly fourteen dollars a month per year of service to the worker's retirement. Workers don't begin to accumulate *anything* until they turn twenty-five. Because there are thousands of shipyard workers under this age, including hundreds of recent high school graduates, this provision means millions of dollars for Tenneco.

Older workers likewise get the short end of the stick. Regardless of years of previous employment, their pensions are pegged to 1968, when Tenneco bought the yard. Thousands of workers are thus denied decades of pension benefits.

Tenneco pays only thirteen weeks of accident and disability for injured workers.

Its "merit pay raises" are defined by

the whims of supervisors.

Its scale for unskilled workers lags as much as 56 percent behind the wages of workers in unionized shipyards.

At shipyard departmental meetings leading up to the negotiations, workers conveyed what they thought should be in the contract.

Welders jammed the union's headquarters, filling corridors and stairways during their meeting, and more than 300 pipefitters filled the Plumbers and Steamfitters hall to air their ideas.

Many of these workers, veterans of the union's eighty-two-day strike for recognition, were joined by the union's newest members, some who'd signed up just days after hiring into the yard. Many such members are under twenty.

"We've signed up over 2,000 new members since recognition," a shop steward told the *Militant*.

While shipyard president Edward

Campbell has struck a public-relations pose of accepting the Steelworkers and promising "honorable" negotiations, he indicates no remorse for Tenneco's union busting.

"We did not yield," Campbell wrote recently in the shipyard's magazine, "to those individuals who irresponsibly used economic pressure to try to force us back away from our principles. And we will never back away from those principles, as long as I have the responsibility for this shipyard."

Tenneco's labor-hating, profit-hungry "principles" may indeed come into conflict with what the Steelworkers consider their rights: decent wages, benefits, and safe working conditions.

"We don't want the moon," one Steelworker told the *Militant*. "But we know what we want. And if they don't give it to us, we'll have to fight for it, just like recognition."

N.J. protests hit police slaying of Black youth

By Maureen McDougall

NEWARK, N.J.—Protest rallies, demonstrations, petitions, and a sit-in in the mayor's office have been organized by the Black communities of Orange, Newark, and East Orange, New Jersey, following the October 31 police slaying of Daryl Walker.

After a four-mile chase that ended with his car crashing into a tree, Walker was surrounded by eight police cars.

Orange city cops Richard Conte and Ronald Martin pumped five bullets into Walker, dragged him out of his car and handcuffed him. By the time the ambulance arrived, he was dead.

The seventeen-year-old Black youth's "crime" was allegedly running a red light.

The cops tried to justify their action by claiming that Walker reached for a "shiny object" that they "thought was a weapon." But the dead youth was found completely unarmed.

A thousand persons attended Walker's funeral on November 6. At the gathering, Rev. Harry Batts denounced the slaying as a "vicious and demonic action." Later that day, at a rally of 400 protesters, fourteen ministers of various religious affiliations pledged their support to protest the cop killing.

On November 7, Rev. Buster Soaries led a group of fifteen people into Orange City Hall, after a march of 300 through the city. The group took over Mayor Carmine Capone's office and occupied it for three days, while supporters picketed and rallied outside.

The occupation received support from Brooklyn Black United Front head Rev. Herbert Daughtry and from Carl Sherif, president of Newark's Board of Education.

The protests demanded that—pending a decision by the grand jury investigating the shooting—the cops be suspended without pay. Capone suspended them with pay.

Protesters chanted "Daryl Walker is dead, the cops go free—sitting at home watching color TV."

As one young demonstrator told the *Militant*, referring to the mayor's action, "It's like saying, 'a job well done.'"

Two hundred participants at a November 9 rally at St. Paul's Church reacted with shock and indignation when the grand jury decided not to indict Walker's killers.

One older Black man, speaking from the floor, with tears running down his cheeks, said, "Don't let me die knowing that there is injustice for my children and my children's children."

Meanwhile, the New Jersey state attorney general's office is "reviewing" the shooting as "expeditiously as possible." And the U.S. Justice Department is looking into the Walker killing "to determine if the youth's civil rights were violated."

But the grand jury's decision and plans for other investigations have not ended the protest activities.

Chanting "We want justice," 300 persons marched from Newark to East Orange and rallied at Mount Olive Baptist Church November 10.



In response to cop killing of Daryl Walker, Blacks in three New Jersey cities have organized demonstrations. For three days, protesters occupied the mayor's office in Orange City Hall (above) while their supporters rallied outside.

Judge rules against cop brutality suit in Phila.

By Nancy Cole

A federal judge has upheld the Philadelphia Police Department's racist, systematic brutality.

On October 30, Judge J. William Ditter tossed out of court the U.S. Justice Department's unprecedented lawsuit charging Mayor Frank Rizzo and other city officials with condoning the cops' sweeping violations of constitutional rights.

The judge ignored the charges in the suit, which ranged from pinning "assaulting an officer" raps on people abused by the cops to discourage complaints, to spying and harassing "political leaders and racial minority groups."

Instead Ditter expressed concern for the defendants, who, he declared, were up against the federal government's "stacked deck, the effect of which was to deny the individual defendants their day in court."

Only an "aggrieved individual" has the right to bring such a lawsuit, Ditter said. To allow the Justice Department to do so "would be to vest an excessive and dangerous degree of power in the

hands of the Attorney General."

The judge allowed only one aspect of the case to stand—the charge applying to racial discrimination in the administration of federally financed programs.

Philadelphia police and former cop Rizzo are notorious for their racist abuse. Public outrage finally forced the Justice Department to take some action last August.

The lawsuit was filed following the department's investigation of 210 com-



Nora Danielson, SWP candidate for mayor, spoke out against cop brutality.

plaints of police brutality from 1974 to February 1979. Some 1,100 complaints are made against Philadelphia cops each year.

In the same month the suit was filed, a Philadelphia cop was acquitted of murder charges for killing Cornell Warren, a young Black stopped for a traffic violation. Bowe handcuffed Cornell, stomped him, got on his back, and fired a gun into his head. Bowe's defense was that the gun went off accidentally!

The federal prosecutor refused to bring charges against Bowe, saying it wasn't an *extreme* enough case of injustice to warrant it.

U.S. Attorney Peter Vaira said after Ditter's October 30 ruling that he was "very surprised" at the judge's comments. The Justice Department is "considering" an appeal.

The federal government's "surprise" is a little hard to swallow considering the long history of inaction by any branch of government on cop violence across the country.

Socialist Workers Party mayoral candidate Nora Danielson denounced

Ditter's exoneration of Rizzo and the racist cops. "Judge Ditter," Danielson said, "is worried about a 'stacked deck' against Rizzo and the cops, but what about the seventy-five Philadelphians shot by these cops every year?"

"What about young Black people who never know when they're going to be stopped, beaten, and even killed by cops for the sole reason they're Black."

"Isn't that a stacked deck?"

"As for the defendants' 'day in court,' when did Cornell Warren, who supposedly violated a traffic rule, get his day in court? Instead he got a bullet in his head from one of Rizzo's 'finest.'"

"Philadelphia's cops, just like those in other cities, encourage racism and intimidate working people because they back up a system that requires this to guarantee capitalist profits."

"The Justice Department and the Democratic and Republican parties all back up the same system. That's why government officials and capitalist politicians don't call for justice for those victims of cop brutality. My campaign does."

Racist violence erupts in Milwaukee schools

By Saladin El-Tabuk

MILWAUKEE—Racist violence has erupted in the school system here.

The most violent incident occurred October 12 at Madison High School, the largest high school in the state.

"All day we heard talk of a rumble," explained a Black student. "The whites were going to get the Blacks."

That's exactly what happened.

The attack began during lunch hour when a gang of about fifty white students tried to corner several Blacks at a nearby restaurant.

Wielding knives, clubs, pipes, and shouting racist slogans, the racist mob chased Black students toward campus. Full-scale fighting ensued, involving some 700 students.

The white students were prepared. Racist forces had been organized from

several other high schools in the city. One white student stood in the school parking lot shouting "weapons here." Another was seen dispensing rocks from a knapsack.

Black students were not armed. Most ran for safety. During the attack about ten students were injured. One was hospitalized for severe leg bruises.

This was not the only racist incident in recent weeks. Other attacks occurred at Bay View, Milwaukee Trade and Technical, Washington High School, and Samuel Morse Middle School.

At the root of the violence is racist opposition to Milwaukee's school desegregation plan. Black enrollment at Madison, once a white stronghold, is up more than 10 percent this year, bringing it to nearly 30 percent. This means more and more Black students

have the opportunity for an equal education.

Opponents of desegregation have responded with organized violence. Of course, this is not how school officials and the cops see it.

Police chief Harold Breier attributed the racist attack at Madison to "permissiveness in the schools." This position was echoed by the city's big-business press.

The daily newspapers applauded the police for breaking up the racist attack. But Black students told a different story.

"The police were there the entire time and did nothing until things got out of hand," explained one angry Black student. "And they only arrested six or so white students."

According to Black students, the cops failed miserably in providing

protection for them. This in turn has encouraged further attacks on Blacks.

During the following week, police rounded up about 200 Black students—not whites—and brought them to the precinct for questioning. So far no investigation has been made into the organized racist white gangs.

The Democratic machine headed by Mayor Henry Maier has winked at the racist violence. Their solution is to prevent students from leaving the building during lunch hour.

Blame has been placed on both sides; but in practice, it is the Blacks who are being victimized.

Matthew Herreshoff, Socialist Workers candidate for mayor, has demanded that the police enforce the law and arrest and bring to trial those responsible for the racist attacks on Black students.

In face of police intimidation

400 at funeral of slain anti-KKK activists

By Mohammed Oliver

GREENSBORO, N.C., Nov. 11—Despite the “state of emergency” clamped down on this city by Mayor Jim Melvin, some 400 people today braved a cold, steady rain to protest the November 3 murder of five anti-racist demonstrators by Ku Klux Klan assassins.

In the days leading up to the funeral march, city officials and police went out of their way to discourage participation in the protest.

Article after article in the major press falsely asserted that the Communist Workers Party, organizer of the November 3 action, was “responsible” for the cold-blooded attack on their march.

On the eve of the funeral, Mayor Melvin declared the state of emergency, essentially revoking civil liberties. It included a ban on the sale of alcohol and the possession of firearms. The declaration also gave sweeping

power to police to restrict movement of individuals and to stop and search vehicles.

City manager Tom Osborne repeatedly warned people to stay away from the protest action because of the possibility of violence.

A “rumor center” was set up by the city, which also encouraged people to stay home.

The government’s mobilization of 750 state troopers and national guardsmen added to the climate of intimidation. Police cordoned off the entire route of the march and searched everyone who walked through their perimeters.

Using the state-of-emergency law, cops arrested thirty-four people on their way to join the protest for alleged possession of firearms, hand grenades, and other weapons. Most of those arrested were stopped as they approached the city from Interstate 85.

Continued on page 17



Hundreds of armed cops surround funeral marchers

Militant/Jon Hillson

Officials try to whitewash racist murders

By Jon Hillson

GREENSBORO, N.C.—A concerted campaign is being carried on here to make the victims of the murderous Klan attack into the criminals.

City officials, police, and news media have joined together to shift the blame for the killings onto the Communist Workers Party, the target of the Klan attack.

Officials have two reasons for doing this. One is to whitewash the Klan. The other is to cover over the mounting evidence of their own criminal complicity with the KKK.

Stories are being planted to “prove” that the CWP deliberately provoked the attack on themselves, and that they fired the first shots.

It will be hard to make these lying charges stick. Film footage of the attack clearly shows the racist gunmen, armed with semi-automatic weapons, rifles, and pistols, deliberately shooting into the assembled demonstrators.

Despite this, police leaked a story to the local press asserting that two unidentified witnesses have testified that the Klan did not fire until after there

were shots by members of the CWP.

On November 8—five days after the brutal slaying—it was announced that Harold Flowers, one of the Klanners in jail for murder, was supposedly shot in the leg during the assault. No one explained why his injury was not discovered earlier.

This story fits in neatly with the announcement by lawyers for several of the accused Klan murderers that they will plead “self defense.”

This version of the shooting is contradicted by many eyewitnesses, including one who was there camera in hand.

Donald Davis, a photographer on the scene for the Greensboro *Daily News*, said one of the Klansmen fired three shots into the air. Then the other KKKers methodically took out their weapons and began shooting.

It was so calm and methodical, he added, that two of the killers stood with cigarettes dangling from their mouths.

In another incredible effort at scapegoating the CWP, news media have given national attention to statements by a co-worker of slain CWP leader James Waller. The co-worker claims that Waller and his wife, Signe, told him they had “something” planned that would give the small Maoist group national media coverage and a “martyr.” Signe Waller denies the conversation ever took place.

Try as they may, the police cannot erase the following evidence about who really planned the massacre:

- While the anti-KKK demonstra-

tion was assembling, police cars began tailing a KKK caravan as it entered the city. When the caravan got within two blocks of the demonstration assembly point, the police surveillance was dropped and the killers went ahead to do their job.

- Other cops, at the assembly point, withdrew before the massacre. This ensured the KKKers being able to do their bloody work without interference.

- After it was publicly announced, the assembly point of the demonstration was changed, with only the CWP and police knowing the new location. How then was the Klan able to drive directly to the new location? The police now admit that two days before the demonstration they showed a copy of the march permit, including the route, to a man who identified himself as a member of the KKK.

- The police were but two blocks away from the assembly site. Yet seven of the ten cars in the Klan caravan were able to escape.

- Four of the five murder victims were leaders of the CWP. Although a majority of the assembled demonstrators were Black, only one of those assassinated was Black, clearly indicating that those who died were targeted in advance. This was further confirmed by Joe Grady, a Winston-Salem Klan leader who had a falling out with the others. He says that one of those involved in the killings told him they had a hit list of intended victims.

- The arsenal of weapons in the three Klan cars that were seized makes clear the premeditated nature of the murders. They came to kill.



Newspapers and government officials claim anti-Klan demonstrators ‘provoked’ shootings, but photograph shows killers calmly unloading guns from car trunk.

NAACP leader: ‘We need to be in the streets’

By Jon Hillson

GREENSBORO, N.C.—“We need to be out in the streets.” That was the answer to Klan violence given by Joe Madison, national director of the NAACP’s voter education program.

The NAACP leader was interviewed by the *Militant* here November 10. Madison was a keynote speaker at the North Carolina NAACP state convention, held in the aftermath of the November 3 Klan-Nazi killing of anti-racist demonstrators.

Local organizers of the gathering had initially considered canceling the event, fearing Klan attacks and police inaction in the face of such threats.

The convention went on as scheduled after NAACP requests for police protection were met by local officials.

The state meeting went on record condemning the brutal murders and urging North Carolina Gov. James Hunt to take special measures to answer the civil rights organization’s concerns about police conduct prior to the massacre.

“The Klan is a group of cowards,” Madison said. “They’re a tiny minority. But if we don’t respond in Greensboro, it will encourage them everywhere, in Detroit, in Chicago, in Los Angeles.”

The NAACP leader favors “a massive response” involving “masses of people protesting in the country. Now is the time to deliver a message in this country against any type of Klan activity against Black people and liberal whites.”

“Greensboro,” Madison told the *Militant*, “is not a remote part of the world. This isn’t an isolated incident. We need national protests.”

Madison linked the November 3 slayings and the rise of Klan activities to America’s economic crisis. By posing as champions of so-called white rights, Madison said, the Klan is attempting to scapegoat “Black people, affirmative action, and Black attempts for justice” as the enemies of whites. “They want to foment race war,” he said.

The fact that the murdered victims of the Klan-Nazi attack were members of the Communist Workers Party isn’t the issue, Madison said. “That’s being used to defuse the real issue. They [Klanners and Nazis] invaded the Black community. They came from out

of town into the middle of the Black community, to terrorize Black people.”

The demonstrators “were shot to death by racists,” Madison said. “Now is not the first time whites died in the fight against racism.”

Madison said the growing efforts of Black and white workers to fight together for economic justice through union organization meant the labor movement should play a key part in anti-Klan protests.

There was widespread sympathy at the NAACP convention for the victims of the bloody attack. The gathering, attended by 300 delegates, began with a convocation in honor of the murdered five. Discussion of the Klan was widespread at the convention and a recurring theme at workshops.

SWP candidates hit cover-up in Klan killings

By Jon Hillson

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Socialist Workers presidential candidate Andrew Pulley joined with North Carolina SWP nominees in condemning official attempts at a cover-up in the KKK murder of five anti-Klan protesters.

Pulley appeared at a November 9 news conference here that also announced the SWP candidacies of Douglas Cooper for governor and Jeffrey Miller for U.S. Congress from the Fifth District.

"When five people are gunned down in cold blood, in front of TV cameras," Pulley declared, "and you hear the cops saying the victims 'started it,' then you know there's a cover-up."

Gubernatorial candidate Cooper voiced the SWP's demands for the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of all the Klanners and Nazis involved in planning and carrying out the murders, and for dropping the frame-up charges against Nelson Johnson and Willena Cannon, two organizers of the anti-Klan protest.

Police claims that the slain members of the Communist Workers Party started the shooting—claims that are contradicted by numerous eyewitness accounts—suggest that "a dangerous conspiracy to thwart justice may be under way," Cooper said.

Such a cover-up apologizes for the brutal killers and conceals possible

police collusion, he said. It is also a barrier to exposing the real forces behind the murderous attack.

Behind the Klan violence, Cooper charged, stand not only the police and government officials, "but also the corporations whose interests they serve."

Cooper noted that four of the five people slain were union activists. Three were textile workers and one was a hospital worker. Possible links between the notorious union-busting textile companies and the Klan should be carefully and thoroughly probed, he said.

Pointing to the expanding unionizing efforts in the Piedmont area, spearheaded by the Teamsters, Cooper said that a key to the success of such union drives has been "the unity between Black and white workers against our common foe, the open-shop and labor-hating employers. Labor must not allow the bosses to use the racist tactic of 'divide and rule' to split and disrupt our fight for a better life."

Congressional candidate Miller, a member of Teamsters Local 391, added that he had sent a telegram to Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons urging that he throw the resources of the union into the fight against Klan violence.

"Teamster and all other union organizing drives will be strengthened by speaking out and standing up to the

racist, antilabor scum," Cooper declared.

"If the Klan can lead an armed convoy into the Black community," he added, "it can likewise prepare onslaughts against picket lines, bomb union organizing meetings, and serve as a tool of the employers in disrupting our efforts to win bargaining rights."

In response to reporters, Pulley scored his Democratic and Republican opponents for their criminal silence on the killings. Noting that Carter, Kennedy, Brown, Reagan, and Baker have all been silent on the murders, Pulley declared that if they were against Klan violence, "they would be here with me, denouncing it and demanding the truth about what really happened."

Cooper rebutted the media assertion that the KKK is a growing force in the South.

While they are engaging in increased violence, he said, "the Klan and the Nazis are a tiny minority—they do not

speak for white workers."

Cooper, an electrical installer in Winston-Salem, said his co-workers were "horrified" by the killings.

Blasting the Republicans and Democrats, whose antilabor and racist policies promote the criminal activities of outfits such as the Klan, Cooper declared, "Working people need our own party, one that campaigns for what we need and defends our rights against big business and its greed for profits."

"The unions," he said, "have the power to form such a party today—a labor party that would champion the struggles of all working people."

Unlike the Republicans and Democrats, he said, a labor party would have a stake in fighting Klan killers, not covering up for them.

The views of the socialist candidates won widespread media coverage. Their news conference was broadcast throughout the state by North Carolina News Network, as well as on area TV stations and in local newspapers.



At podium: SWP congressional candidate Jeffrey Miller. Seated, from left, SWP chairperson Becky Finch, Andrew Pulley, Douglas Cooper, SWP candidate for governor.

Socialist calls on Teamsters to support anti-KKK protests

The following is the text of a telegram sent by Jeffrey Miller, Socialist Workers candidate for Congress from North Carolina's Fifth District, to Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons. Miller, a member of Teamsters Local 391, is also a leader of the Piedmont Young Socialist Alliance.

Dear Brother Fitzsimmons,

Today, the labor movement and the Black community in North Carolina need the urgent help you can provide in responding to the brutal murder of anti-Klan demonstrators in Greensboro, North Carolina.

As you know, the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazis are mortal enemies of labor, and all that the union movement stands for. Efforts to win union rights in the South against such elements, against antilabor "right to work" laws, against police harassment, the courts and labor-

hating politicians must now include an emergency campaign to utilize the power of the unions to stop Klan terror.

The unity forged between Black and white working people, so instrumental in the successful drives of the Teamsters, must be rallied and deepened to expose and defeat the Klan, and the union-busting employers who stand behind and orchestrate their deadly activity.

I urge you to mobilize the resources of our union to help build a massive campaign of labor and our allies to publicly protest the Greensboro murders. We should demand the truth about potential police complicity in the attack, and that the murderers face the justice they deserve.

In solidarity,
Jeffrey Miller

Teamsters Local 391

Socialist Workers Party candidate
Fifth Congressional District

Militant finds eager audience in North Carolina

By Becky Finch

GREENSBORO—"I talked to eighteen people on Saturday," said Janice Sams, member of the Piedmont branch of the Socialist Workers Party. "I sold the *Militant* to sixteen."

"I didn't have to say much to sell the paper," said Mark Satinoff, another member of the branch. "Everyone wanted to buy it."

The local press and government officials in Greensboro, North Carolina, have been portraying the November 3 massacre of five members of the Communist Workers Party by Ku Klux Klanners and Nazis as a "shoot-out" and "gang war." So interest was high in a newspaper that told the truth about the killings.

A special sales effort in the Piedmont area of North Carolina resulted in the sale of 522 copies of the November 16 *Militant*, with a front-page story about police responsibility for the deaths of the five anti-Klan demonstrators. Two hundred eighty-six *Militant*'s were sold in Greensboro.

"I think it's ridiculous to pretend that the FBI can investigate these things," said one older Black man who bought the paper. "Everyone knows that the FBI and police are for the Klan, and not for Black people."

"I've never seen such high interest in political ideas before," said Doug Clark, a branch activist who sold in Greensboro. "I even had nine-year-old children getting into political discus-

sions with me about it."

Thirty-five socialists spread out through Winston-Salem and Greensboro, North Carolina, the two largest cities in the Piedmont. Despite pouring rain, they racked up record sales totals for this area.

While sales of this issue were extraordinarily high because of interest in the truth about the Klan massacre, this is not the first time that hundreds have bought the *Militant* here.

A team of Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party supporters of the Pulley-Zimmermann SWP 1980 presidential campaign spent three weeks here in the early fall. They sold hundreds of copies of the paper at plant gates in Black and white working-class neighborhoods. The new SWP branch has been systematically following up on these sales.

One of these sales was at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Lexington, a small town about twenty miles south of Winston-Salem. The 1,500 workers there have been waging an eighteen-month-long battle for recognition of their union, Teamsters Local 391.

Members of the Piedmont branch sales and election campaign team sold forty-three copies of the November 9 issue at the plant gate. It included a feature story on the Teamster organizing drive in the Piedmont area.

The campaign activities at Pittsburgh Plate Glass were covered by the

Lexington newspaper, the *Dispatch*, which carried a front-page photograph of Douglas Cooper, the SWP candidate

for governor of North Carolina, passing out copies of campaign literature at the gate.

Reading on the Fight Against Racism

Racism, Revolution, Reaction
1861-1877

The Rise and Fall of
Radical Reconstruction
By Peter Camejo

Many Americans are asking themselves how the killings by the KKK could have happened in North Carolina in 1979. Why does racist violence still exist a century after the Civil War and a decade after the civil rights movement and the abolition of "Jim Crow"?

This book explains why the Civil War put an end to chattel slavery but did not end racism. It describes how the rising capitalist class in the United States seized upon anti-Black racism, reinforced it, and incorporated it into

the very foundations of their economic and social system.
269 pages, \$4.95.

Who Killed Jim Crow?

The story of the civil rights movement and its lessons for today
By Peter Camejo

Under "Jim Crow," Blacks in the South had no legal rights. Black people could not vote and were segregated by law into inferior schools and public facilities. This pamphlet describes the events and social forces that ended "Jim Crow" and explains the relevance of that struggle to the fight against racism today.
30 pages, \$.75.

Order by mail from Pathfinder Press, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014.
(Please include \$.75 for postage and handling.)

Freedom of speech and crooked liberals

If you're looking for reliable allies to defend the Bill of Rights, avoid the professional liberals. If you need convincing, check out Anthony Lewis's column on the Greensboro KKK murders in the November 11 *New York Times*.

A veteran *Times* writer with a reputation as a civil libertarian, Lewis sees a new need for

As I see it

"limits" on free speech. The limit? When it becomes "provocative."

Provocation, suggests Lewis, is what led to the murder of the five Communist Workers Party members in Greensboro.

A "clash" between the KKK assassins and their victims occurred, he says, because the CWP members issued leaflets calling the Klan names.

They goaded the Klan beyond endurance.

How neatly a shyster lawyer could turn that into a plea of "justifiable homicide."

It might even sway some people who didn't see the TV film clips of the Klan killers calmly and methodically gunning down their victims.

Lewis offers a second example of the kind of "provocation" that suggests the need for "limits" on free speech.

Those rabid anti-Iranian demonstrations you've been seeing on TV—they were provoked, if you read Lewis, by the anti-shah protests of Iranian students in this country.

Is Lewis really oblivious to the concerted moves of the government and media to whip up anti-Iranian hysteria? Does he really believe a few hundred Iranian student demonstrators brought it all on themselves?

Or is he helping to justify deporting the students instead of the shah?

Lewis's argument that provocation justifies limits on free speech poses a pretty tricky question: Who defines "provocation," and how?

Like, I hope Exxon doesn't decide tomorrow that it's "provocative" to explain that the energy crisis is a fraud created by rapacious oil barons. That could be lethal.

But in one sense Lewis is right. There are very real limits on free speech. Too many.

We can see those limits in the illegal activities of the FBI and CIA. In the moves to censor magazines like the *Progressive*. In Kennedy's anti-liberties criminal code reform bill. In the phony "liberal" arguments in favor of free-speech limits by people like Lewis.

The job today is to expand free speech, not put new limits on it. Doing that will take a force with a real stake in the fight and the capacity to lead it—the organized working class.

(P.S. If you can't locate the issue of the *Times* with the Lewis article, try the November 12 *Greensboro Record*, which reprinted it. The *Record* has been a leading voice in a vile red-baiting campaign intended to prove that the murdered CWPers got what they deserved.)

—Harry Ring

...funeral

Continued from page 15

Twenty-nine were reported released on \$500 bond. They face possible two-year sentences.

Douglas Cooper, Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor of North Carolina, demanded that all charges pending against those seeking to protest the murders be dropped.

He also blasted the city administration for "the clearly unconstitutional display of force by the police, and the curbs on civil liberties used to limit the protests."

Pointing to the massive police and guard presence the day of the funeral, Cooper declared, "What a contrast! When a Klan gang commits mass murder, the cops are nowhere to be seen. But when people try to protest these racist killings, there's an army of cops swarming over the whole town."

"This helps make even more clear," the socialist nominee added, "which side the city administration and cops

are on."

The majority of the people who participated in the funeral march were members and supporters of the CWP. They were mostly young and Black.

Two of the main chants at the demonstration were "The whole world is watching. Avenge the CWP Five!" and "Socialist revolution is the only solution."

At the march assembly point, there were nearly 200 onlookers. Most of them were Black, although some young whites also came to observe the demonstration.

One young Black observer, an activist in Teamster Local 391, told the *Militant* that "those murders weren't just an attack on the CWP. It was an attack on the Black community."

The funeral procession got off to a late start because of the city government's demand that the police be allowed to disassemble the unloaded weapons of the CWP honor guard for the coffins.

Finally, a compromise was reached

permitting the CWP to post an honor guard bearing unloaded weapons.

The march then proceeded the nearly two miles to the cemetery, where the CWP members were to be buried.

Except for a couple of hecklers, who

were arrested, the procession was completed without disruption.

One Black teenager, when asked why he was at the funeral, told the *Militant*, "I've come to give my respects."



Militant/Jon Hillson

Armored vehicles and troops in full battle dress were aimed at intimidating funeral marchers.

Why Carter cut Amtrak passenger services

By Sara Smith

The Carter administration was set back but not defeated this year in its efforts to eliminate railroad passenger service. Last January the administration proposed a whopping 43 percent cut in Amtrak mileage, from 27,500 miles to 15,500 miles. It was estimated that this would have eliminated 6,000 of the 20,000 jobs in Amtrak.

But why cut passenger rail service at all? Even before last spring's energy shortage polls consistently pointed to the rising popularity of railroad passenger service. A 1978 Louis Harris poll found that 60 percent of Americans want improvements—not cutbacks—in the quality and availability of rail passenger travel for trips of 100 miles or more.

Railroad travel is safer than highway travel. In 1977 and 1978, 98,021 people died in highway accidents but not one Amtrak passenger died in rail accidents.

Of the millions of Americans facing withdrawal of passenger rail services, hardest hit are those in rural areas where other forms of transportation are not viable alternatives. "Out here the railroad is the only way we can tie the open spaces together," said Gordon McDurber, a wheat farmer who heads the Montana Agriculture Department. "Adequate transportation becomes economic survival out here. We're absolutely dependent on the railroads."

During the oil company-orchestrated gas shortage this past spring, consumers voted with their pocket-books for passenger rail service. The most astounding statistic produced by this sentiment was the calls to Amtrak's five central reservations offices:

	May 1979	May 1978
Total attempts	6.8 million	1.7 million
Busy signal	4.8 million	92,000
Reached CRO	1.9 million	1.6 million
Handled by agent	1.5 million	1.5 million

The statistics show Amtrak was nowhere near able to meet the demand for trains.

But the Carter administration continued to press for the cuts. They wanted to slash \$1.4 billion over five years from the Amtrak budget.

Anger mounted. In the famous June memorandum urging Carter to blame the energy crisis on Iran, White House adviser Eisenstat admitted, "Members of Congress are literally afraid to go home over the recess, for fear of having to deal with very angry constituents."

Some resistance to the cutbacks was initiated by the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks. On July 9 BRAC President Fred Kroll announced the formation of the Coalition for Amtrak Revitalization (CAR) "to combat the irresponsible shortsightedness of the Carter administration."

During its brief existence CAR did not attempt to mobilize mass support either within the union or outside it. CAR focused on lobbying Congress. Even so, support for CAR came from Rural America and the Sierra Club, the National Council of Senior Citizens, the National Association of Retired and Veteran Railroad Employees, the AFL-CIO, the Railway Labor Executives Association, and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

A committee of BRAC members gathered 2,000 signatures at New York's Penn Station protesting the cutbacks. The same committee held a rally April 5, which drew more than 2,000 BRAC members.

BRAC Lodge 1906 at Amtrak's corporate headquarters in Washington began compiling information on the mismanagement of Amtrak to use as a lever against the company to save jobs. They found that management deliberately falsified ridership statistics given to Congress. This was designed to produce an inaccurate picture of which routes carried the least traffic.

They also found that payments due for services

provided to privately owned cars were regularly written off. Exposure of this practice resulted in the resignation of a vice-president in the marketing department.

Ultimately Congress backed away from the initially proposed cuts and ended up eliminating 5,000 miles—18 percent of the rails—instead of 12,000 miles.

Why are the industry and the government so determined to eliminate rail service when passengers clearly want more and better service? The answer lies in the fact that *from the standpoint of private profits, rail passenger service is not profitable*.

The railroad companies would like to run only freight service and only when the freight cars are filled up. That is, they want to be able to ship freights at any time of the day or night. The idea of running a passenger car on schedule—maybe not filled up like a can of sardines—and clean on top of that, is anathema.

The railroads have been trying to eliminate passenger service since the 1920s. Amtrak is a quasi-governmental cover for getting rid of passenger service. It is totally subordinate to the railroad companies.

The railroads need to be taken out of private hands and out of the control of secretive agencies like Amtrak. They should be nationalized under a publicly elected management board, with rail workers themselves in control of jobs and safety conditions.

This step would open the possibility of organizing a national transportation system based on the needs of working people. No one can make the case for this more effectively than rail workers ourselves.

Sara Smith is a crew dispatcher at Union Station in Washington, D.C.

Actions protest nuclear power

November 13 marked the fifth anniversary of the death of Karen Silkwood. Silkwood was an activist in the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers union and worked in a plutonium fuel plant run by Kerr-McGee in Oklahoma.

Alarmed by the many safety violations she observed, Silkwood determined to expose the energy giant. On her way to meet with a reporter and an OCAW representative, carrying documents to prove her charges, Silkwood died in a mysterious auto crash. The documents disappeared.

Earlier this year, Silkwood's father won a \$10.5 million lawsuit against Kerr-McGee for the company's negligence in allowing her to become contaminated by plutonium before her death.

Karen Silkwood has become a symbol for the antinuclear movement, and the anniversary of her death was marked by actions in several states. Below are reports from 'Militant' correspondents.

California

By Nancy Brown

LOS ANGELES—More than 2,500 people rallied November 10 at Doheny State Park, sixty miles south of here, to protest the continued operation of the San Onofre nuclear power plant.

Demonstrators demanded that Unit I, which has operated for more than ten years, be shut down immediately and that Units II and III, now under construction, be denied operating permits.

The rally heard speaker after speaker outline the dangers of nuclear power. Speakers included environmentalist Barry Commoner, Tom Hayden of the Campaign for Economic Democracy and SolarCal, and representatives of the Alliance for Survival, Greenpeace, and the Black Federation of San Diego.

More than fifty groups had tables or distributed antinuclear literature, including the labor task force of the Los Angeles Alliance for Survival. Union members staffing the table collected the names of seventy trade unionists who want to organize in their unions against nuclear power.

Protesters were angered by revelations five days earlier of a new "deficiency" at San Onofre and reports of a major nuclear accident that occurred in Southern California twenty years ago.

On November 5, Southern California Edison, which operates San Onofre, reported that General Electric would not vouch for the safety of hundreds of splices in the power cables being installed in the two reactors under construction. The same batch of cables was used in the reactor now operating.

It is not known if the cable splices can withstand the high temperatures and radiation they could be subjected to in the event of a coolant loss.

The plant has been plagued by "mis-haps" since it went on line ten years ago. It was built only 100 yards from the Christianitos Fault, part of a system of earthquake faults that laces Southern California. Between 1975 and 1978, at least forty seismic "events" have occurred along these faults. The 1971 Los Angeles earthquake, centered 100 miles away, set pipes vibrating in the San Onofre facility.

The same day the latest San Onofre problems were announced, officials of Atomic International admitted that an experimental reactor in Santa Susana, north of the heavily populated San Fernando Valley, had a serious accident in 1959.

According to a Los Angeles antinuclear group, Bridge the Gap, thirteen of the reactor's forty-three uranium fuel rods ruptured or melted on July 13, 1959. The plant was operated for two weeks until shut down for repairs. Radioactive debris was trucked to South Carolina, and radioactive gases



Militant/Kathleen Denny

Demonstrators march in Ohio with Zimmer cooling tower in background

were released into the atmosphere. The reactor was permanently closed in 1964.

It was this kind of event that brought people to the November 10 rally.

"They supposedly cleaned it all up," a young protester from Santa Susana said. "But how can we be sure? It's impossible to clean up radioactive waste. They've hushed up the whole incident. Most people living in Santa Susana still don't know what has happened. That's why we're here—to find out and go back and tell them."

Members of the Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party sold 134 copies of the *Young Socialist* and 331 copies of the *Militant*, as well as \$100 worth of socialist books and pamphlets.

Arizona

By Rob Roper

PHOENIX—One thousand people rallied at the state capitol here November 10 against further construction of the Palo Verde nuclear power plant, sixty miles away. Later in the day sixty-seven people were arrested at Palo Verde and charged with trespassing as they sought to enter the plant grounds.

Speakers at the rally included Chief Fred Walking Badger, Bill Wapewah of the American Indian Movement, Pentagon Papers defendant Anthony Russo, medical physicist Dr. John Gofman, and Gustavo Gutierrez of Laborers Union Local 383, which organizes the laborers at the Palo Verde construction site.

Gutierrez told the crowd he was speaking "on behalf of a lot of construction workers that are concerned about nuclear energy."

"We believe strongly that the construction work at Palo Verde should stop now," Gutierrez said, "not *mañana*, not the day after, but right now, and all efforts be made to convert it into a coal-burning power plant."

He concluded, "There is only one way we can change the course in which we are going. There has to be a strong alliance between the environmentalists and the labor movement of this state."

Ohio

By Kathleen Denny

MOSCOW, Ohio—More than 500 people gathered here November 11 to protest construction of the Zimmer nuclear power plant. Originally set to begin generating electricity in 1980, the plant's opening has been delayed at least a year in the wake of revelations by construction workers about shoddy building practices.

The march and rally were sponsored by Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment (CARE) and Zimmer Area Citizens.

Protesters carried signs reading "Convert It," calling for the plant to be built as a coal-fired plant instead of a nuclear power plant.

Luther Ford, Kentucky representative of the United Mine Workers of

America Coal Miners Political Action Committee, told the rally that the UMWA is completely opposed to nuclear power. "We don't think there should be any expansion or development of nuclear power plants," Ford said. "The ones that are built and operating—close them down until they're proven safe! We are justified by what happened at Three Mile Island."

"Radiation from here would hurt people all the way to Cincinnati."

Ford explained that the technology exists to make coal a safe energy alternative to nuclear power. "If there had been as much money spent on coal conversion as on nuclear power, we would have our energy problem solved today," he said.

CARE made a major effort to reach working people and unionists in advance of the demonstration. The International Association of Machinists' Non-partisan League, the union's political arm, voted a \$200 contribution to CARE after hearing a CARE speaker at its October 27 meeting.

Indiana

By Henry Slubowski

INDIANAPOLIS—More than 150 people took part in a statewide "Day Against Nuclear Power" here November 11, marking the fifth anniversary of the death of Karen Silkwood. The event was sponsored by Indianapolis Paddlewheel Alliance, United Mine Workers of America District 11 Coal Miners Political Action Committee, Bailly Alliance, and Bloomington Mobilization for Survival.

Speakers included Joe Frantz of the environment committee of United Steelworkers Local 1010 in East Chicago, Indiana, and radiation expert Dr. Ernest Sternglass.

Calling nuclear power "an unforgiving technology," Sternglass said it should not be used "while we have 500 years worth of coal right here that can be burned and used in a clean way."

A labor workshop drew fifteen people, including several area auto workers. Frantz and Adrienne Kaplan, a Gary steelworker, discussed antinuclear educational activities among their co-workers. The Local 1010 environment committee has published an antinuclear leaflet aimed at unionists, and copies of it were passed around.

New Jersey

By Steve Halpern

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—"The Fight for Safe Jobs and Safe Energy, A Tribute to Karen Silkwood" was the title of a meeting attended by 100 people at the Labor Education Center of Cook College here November 11. The gathering was sponsored by the Safe Energy Alternatives Alliance, an antinuclear group, and the National Organization for Women.

Speakers included Joel Bander of the United Mine Workers union; Marjorie Acosta of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union and the Coalition of Labor Union Women; Sara Nelson of the NOW Labor Task Force; and others.

Series to examine Mideast issues

With the article on the facing page, the *Militant* begins a series by staff writer August Nimtz on the underlying issues in the Mideast conflict.

The resignation of Andrew Young as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and subsequent visits of Black leaders to the Middle East, have brought to public attention a shift in attitudes that holds major political significance. A key component of the American working class—the Black population—is beginning to recognize its common interests with the oppressed Palestinian masses.

This shift in opinion is not limited to Blacks. Recent polls confirm there is growing sympathy for the Palestinian struggle among American workers in general. A nationwide poll conducted by the *Los Angeles Times* and released October 1 found that nearly 60 percent of Americans favor U.S. talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Only 29 percent were opposed.

Both the U.S. and Israeli governments are adamantly opposed to any such talks.

A similar poll by the *New York Times* and CBS News, released November 8, found 42 percent in favor of talks with the PLO and 45 percent opposed. Blacks, this poll said, favor talks by 51 percent to 27 percent.

Americans are beginning to realize what most of the world already knows—that Israel is not the beleaguered David in a sea of Arab Goliaths, and that the Palestinian struggle for self-determination is a just one deserving the support of workers and farmers.

The new *Militant* series aims to contribute to the growing discussion among American workers on the Middle East.

The first article takes up the question of why Washington is such a staunch defender of Israel. Next, who are the Palestinians and why are they opposed to the Israeli state? The third article takes up a related question: Why is Zionism, the ideology upon which Israel rests, condemned around the world as a form of racism?

Other articles will examine the origins of Israel and probe whether the Zionist state is the answer to anti-Semitism. Finally, we will discuss the road to peace in the Middle East and what's at stake for American workers.

By August Nimtz

(first of a series)

Why is the U.S. government so committed to supporting Israel against the Palestinians? To answer this question we must begin by looking at the basic aims of U.S. foreign policy in the Mideast.

The fundamental goal of Washington's policy is to protect the interests of U.S. capitalism. In the Middle East this mainly means control of oil resources (either through direct ownership or through control over sale and distribution) by the big U.S. oil monopolies. Washington also has a general military stake in the region due to its strategic location.

The desire to protect and increase their profits increasingly pits U.S. corporate interests against the Arab workers and peasants, who seek to gain control of the resources in their countries and use them to meet basic human needs.

Washington has shown time and again that it is prepared to take military action against struggles by the Arab masses that threaten its domination. For example, President Eisenhower sent U.S. troops to put down demonstrations in Lebanon in 1958—mass actions that had been spurred by the revolution in Iraq that year. Today the Carter administration is forming a 110,000-strong special strike force to put down uprisings in the Persian Gulf area and elsewhere.

The Iranian revolution, in which millions of workers and peasants have risen up against U.S. domination and exploitation of their country, is a prime example of what Washington fears most.

The toppling of the shah, a dictator who had been armed to the teeth by Washington for twenty-five years, also demonstrated another crucial political fact. The capitalist regimes in the semicolonial countries of the Middle East—including the Saudi Arabian monarchy and the Sadat government in Egypt—are not strong enough to serve as stable and dependable outposts for Washington's interests.



Issues in Mideast Conflict

The U.S. capitalists are compelled to support Israel as their only reliable ally in the Mideast against the Arab revolution.

Throughout its history, Israel has willingly played this role. It opposes the aspirations of the Arab masses, seeks to keep them weak and disorganized, and lashes out at them whenever they arise against their oppression.

Israel has its own monopoly capitalist ruling class and its own imperialist economic structure; it pursues its own special aims. But Israel is not really independent.

Nahum Goldman, former president of the World Zionist Organization, lamented this in the fall 1978 *Foreign Affairs*: "Israel depends exclusively on the United States, politically, financially, economically and militarily, and could not continue to exist as it is today if the United States were to abandon it. . . ."

As an imperialist military outpost whose mission is to crush the Arab revolution, the Israeli state has a built-in drive toward war and expansion. Each of the Mideast wars, beginning with the one in 1948, testifies to this tendency.

Although the United Nations partition plan of November 1947 had unjustly taken away Palestinian Arab land and given it to Jewish settlers for a state, this did not satisfy the Zionists. Shortly after the plan went into effect, Zionist forces launched terrorist attacks both inside and outside their assigned territory to drive out the remaining Palestinians.

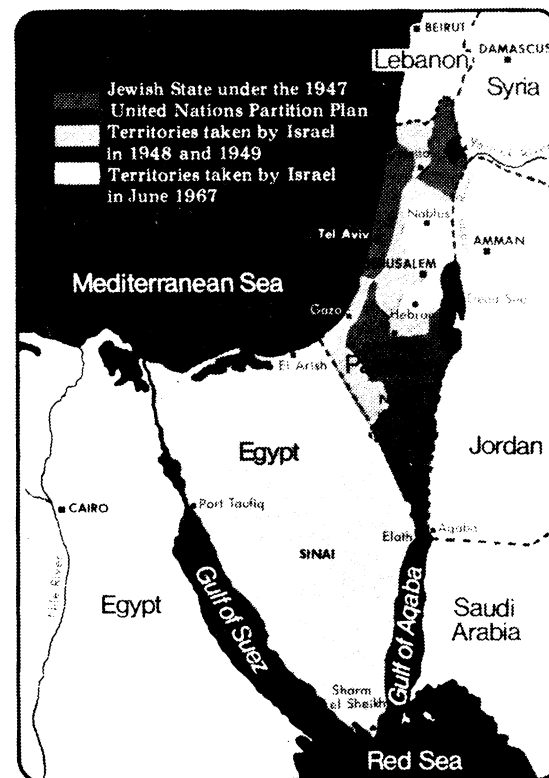
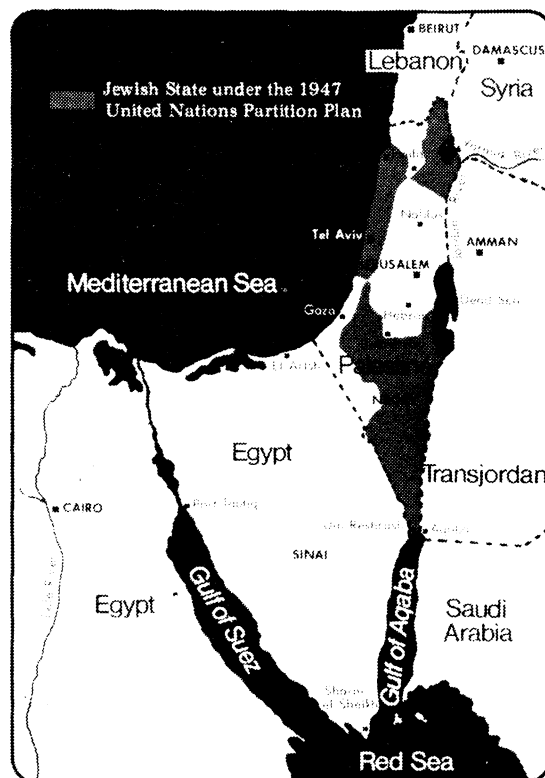
By the time the neighboring Arab states counter-attacked in May 1948, 250,000 Palestinians had been driven from their homes. The much better equipped Zionists defeated the Arabs, grabbed new territories beyond the UN established boundaries, and drove 1 million more Palestinians from their homes.

Wars of aggression

In 1956, following the cutoff of U.S. aid to Egypt, the Nasser regime turned to the Soviet bloc for arms and economic aid. In a move that had tremendous mass support throughout the Arab world, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal.

But this "latest blow by the colonial revolution against imperialist domination of the Middle East,"

Israel: out post of imperialism



Left, 1947 United Nations partition plan. Right, results of 1967 war.

the August 8, 1956, *Militant* reported, "brought immediate threats of force and 'massive economic retaliation' from Britain, France, and the United States." Soon afterwards British and French forces invaded Egypt, with the Israeli army leading the way.

This war of aggression was followed by a second one in 1967. In a well-prepared move, Israel launched a surprise attack on June 5 against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. This was preceded by an extensive propaganda barrage by the Zionists accusing the Arab states of preparing a war of extermination against Israel's Jewish population.

What in fact had occurred is that the Nasser regime took a few moves—none involving military attacks on Israel—to pressure the Zionists to end their military provocations against Syria.

But the Arab states were not prepared for war, and the Israeli general staff knew it. Former Chief of Staff Chaim Bar Lev admitted in an April 18, 1972, interview in the Israeli daily *Ma'ariv*, "No, there was no danger of extermination on the eve of the six-day war. We neither thought nor spoke in those terms."

At the end of the war Israel had conquered all of the Sinai, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, and the city of Jerusalem. In addition, 350,000 Palestinian Arabs had been systematically expelled from refugee camps. The expansionist character of Israel was demonstrated once again.

After the 1967 war, Israel kept up constant air attacks against the neighboring states, particularly Egypt. It was only a matter of time before a new war broke out.

The next round, which came in 1973, was really a continuation of the 1967 war. In 1973, however, the Arab regimes, under mass pressure to regain the territories lost in the 1967 war, took the initiative and denied Israel the benefit of surprise.

Only with massive aid from the U.S. was Israel able to launch a successful counterattack. The Israeli Army then crossed the Suez Canal and threatened further conquests.

With the possibility of Soviet military involvement to aid the embattled Egyptians, Washington ordered a worldwide U.S. military nuclear alert. Only after bringing the world to this brink of atomic confrontation did the Israelis finally agree to a ceasefire.

Under the terms of a disengagement accord, Israel maintained almost unchanged its occupation of the Sinai peninsula and other Arab lands.

The next stage in Israeli aggression involved the full-scale invasion of southern Lebanon by Israeli troops in 1978. The Israelis established a buffer zone in the area and then installed a puppet administration composed of right-wing Lebanese Christian forces. They followed this with almost daily bombing raids of Palestinian settlements to

the north of the zone.

Israel's services to imperialism extend beyond the immediate vicinity of its borders. As the Committee of Black Americans for Truth about the Middle-East pointed out in an ad in the *New York Times*, November 1, 1970:

Services to imperialism

"Israel supported the United States in the Korean War; aided France and the Terrorist Secret Army Organization in Algeria against the Algerian Revolution; opposed the anti-colonial independence movements in Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia and elsewhere; trained the counter-revolutionary paracommandos of General Mobutu who was one of the persons responsible for the murder of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo and presently provides arms and other equipment to the Portuguese troops fighting against the Angolan and Mozambican freedom fighters."

The ad also pointed to Israel's support to Washington in the Vietnam War and its strong economic, military, and political ties with South Africa.

Through Israel, the racist South African regime, which has never renounced its pro-Nazi World War II sympathies, is able to avoid UN sanctions and obtain weapons. Furthermore, according to the March 3, 1979, *Johannesburg Star*, "bilateral trade between Israel and South Africa during 1978 exceeded 100 million dollars for the first time in the history of trade between the two countries."

Daniel Ortega, one of the leaders of the popular rebellion that toppled the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, made further revelations about Israel in his speech before the recent Nonaligned Conference in Havana:

"Among the files abandoned by Somozaism we have found proof of the loans for arms that the government of Israel had given to the dictatorship. Israel was an accomplice to the crimes of Somoza. Israel was the instrument that imperialism used up to the last moment to arm Somoza's genocidal dictatorship. Rockets, rifles, howitzers, planes, gunboats, and even helmets and uniforms were sent to the dictator."

Although the Sandinista victory ended the Israeli connection in Nicaragua, Israel continues to support other right-wing regimes in Latin America, including the anti-Semitic military government in Argentina. Israel funnels arms to blood-stained dictators in Central America that Washington is embarrassed to supply openly.

The antiwar sentiment of American working people has made it harder and harder for Washington to use its own troops against the rising tide of the colonial revolution. It needs proxies.

Israel—a state that still pretends to stand for democracy and freedom—has become one of the most willing and dependable accomplices of Washington's reactionary policies around the globe.

...interview with Four Nationalists

Continued from back page

to pledge allegiance and was expelled from school. That was my first confrontation with imperialism.

From then on, I gradually became aware of things until I decided that what I had to do was to struggle for my people or live in humiliation. It is a very difficult path, but it is the one that has to be traveled.

Journalist: What about you, Irving Flores?

Irving Flores: During that period I joined the youth wing of the Puerto Rican independence movement. I was about 16 years old. I remember an incident when I was a student at the vocational school in Mayagüez. I was crossing Columbus Square in that city when I noticed a group of students talking about the independence of Puerto Rico.

At that time I had no political direction at all; I knew nothing about politics. But the subject aroused my interest and I stopped to listen.

One of the speakers was Comrade Rafael Cancel Miranda. He was a student at the time. When they noticed that I was interested, they invited me to a meeting scheduled for the following evening at a workers' club, and I went as an observer. That was how I started in the struggle.

Albizu Campos

Journalist: What about Albizu Campos?*

Rafael Cancel Miranda: For me he was a teacher who gave me a better understanding of things I already knew about. I heard him speak at many rallies when he returned to Puerto Rico in 1947 or thereabouts.

I went to welcome him when he came back to Puerto Rico. Sometimes he would stay at our house when he went west, and once he made a speech from the balcony of our house. I was quite close to him.

But my most pleasant memory of him—there are many, but the one I will never forget is the first time I saw him after he returned from prison in the United States, when he lived at the Normandía Hotel and my father and a group of comrades and friends and I went to see him for the first time following his release.

When we left, the last thing he did was give me a rose. I said to myself: This is the man they say is a tough guy when, in fact, he is filled with love for his people and with hatred for the enemies of his people! Those who do

*Pedro Albizu Campos was president of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party and the central leader of the 1950 rebellion on the island. Having spent much of his life in U.S. prisons, he was released shortly before his death in April 1965.



Three of Puerto Rican Nationalists (from left) Irving Flores, Lolita Lebrón, and Oscar Collazo, acknowledge cheers of crowd in Lares, Puerto Rico, that welcomed them home.

not hate the enemies of their people, the exploiters of their people, are incapable of feeling anything.

That is what Don Pedro was: a man who loved his country and freedom.

Journalist: I think you all know that your release has meant a lot to the Cuban people. Even the little children in Cuba know your names. The news of your release got banner headlines in all the newspapers and the people in the streets talked about it.

My question is, while you were in jail, what were your thoughts about the peoples of Latin America and how were you able to keep your morale so high for so many years?

Rafael Cancel Miranda: Yes, we can answer that. We were aware of the situation in Latin America. In all those countries with exploitative governments and systems, we didn't expect much from the governments. But we did have hopes where the peoples were concerned, because we know that they understand what we are fighting for.

It was after the victory of the Cuban Revolution that we learned what had happened in Guatemala in 1954. That was a bitter blow. We also had hopes when Brazil was ruled by that other

regime which seemed as if it was going to be stabilized, but then there was the military coup. But our greatest hopes for the future of Latin America lay with the Cuban Revolution.

Triumph of Cuban Revolution

Journalist: How did you learn of the victory of the Cuban Revolution in 1959?

Rafael Cancel Miranda: I was in Alcatraz prison in January 1959 when the Cuban Revolution triumphed. But we already knew about what had happened on July 26 with the attack on the Moncada garrison. We were aware of the existence of Fidel and the other revolutionaries involved in the struggle.

In time it became clear that the pro-imperialist Batista regime would be overthrown. Batista jailed me in Cuba, too. I was charged with conspiracy in 1952. I was in Cuba on March 10, 1952. I had to leave Puerto Rico and I went to Cuba and lived there for 14 months.

On March 10, 1952, when Batista took power, when the people said that "they went to bed with Prío and woke up with Batista," I was working on the Almendares tunnel, which links Marianao and Havana.

That's where I learned of the March 10 coup, and in time I offered to fight, but I made the offer to a politician who proved to be an opportunist. I didn't know of Fidel's existence at that time.

What happened was that my wife and I were duly visited by the Cuban FBI, the Cuban police working on the FBI's behalf.

I was jailed. My wife wasn't; I sent her to New York. But I was jailed at the Tiscornia camp near Havana. Five days later I was deported; Batista handed me over to the U.S. officials in Puerto Rico.

'A great inspiration'

Journalist: What about you, Lolita Lebrón, what are your feelings about the Cuban people and the Cuban Revolution?

Lolita Lebrón: I am very proud of the Cuban Revolution. It has been a great inspiration and a breakthrough for the liberation of Latin America and Puerto Rico.

I was in Alderson prison when I heard about the victory of the Cuban Revolution in 1959. My mother died on New Year's Eve, and the Cuban Revolution triumphed on New Year's Day 1959.

Miami: successful pro-Cuba forum held

By Andrea Baron

MIAMI—A successful Militant Forum in support of normalizing U.S. relations with Cuba was held here November 9, breaking the pattern of right-wing violence of the past several months.

The speakers at the forum were Rich Ariza of the Socialist Workers Party and Alira Muñoz of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, an organization of young Cubans in the United States.

The meeting was held without incident because of a public campaign by the Socialist Workers Party to compel a reluctant city administration to guarantee the safety of the meeting.

In letters to the mayor, city commissioners, and police chief, the SWP demanded visible police protection for the meeting.

The SWP further demanded that the city administration protect the right of all groups seeking to use their First Amendment rights in the city.

Copies of the letters were sent to the media. Numerous organizations were asked to have observers at the meeting.

After several discussions, the police agreed to be present.

Uniformed police were stationed outside the meeting, and police cars were parked there. Additional police cars patrolled the immediate area.

There were no signs of right-wingers or any bomb threats received at the meeting.

The forum received good media coverage, with reports on two TV stations and in both major dailies.

The outcome was a big victory in the fight of supporters of the dialogue with Cuba and supporters of the Cuban revolution to hold public activity in Miami.

In recent weeks, such meetings and activities have been the target of bomb threats and physical attack by counter-revolutionary Cuban exiles.

The Socialist Workers Party received two bomb threats. The Antonio Maceo Brigade was thwarted in several attempts to show the Cuban film *Memoirs of Underdevelopment*.

The first attempted film showing was attacked by armed Cuban counter-revolutionaries from the group Abdala. The next scheduled showing had to be canceled after threats against the building where it was to be shown.

The brigade has been trying to get

authorization to show the film at Florida International University. But so far university officials have not agreed.

The right-wing terror campaign has been falsely portrayed by the media here as a "feud" between political groups, and the physical attacks on meetings depicted as "brawls" between meeting participants.

The success of the Militant Forum will help to clear the air of some of these lies and make clear where the responsibility for the violence really lies.

This will advance the right of the Cuban community and others to discuss Cuba without threats of violent attacks by the right-wing forces which today, while small, have enjoyed the complicity of government officials.

I was so happy, it was almost as if it had been Puerto Rico that had been liberated.

Journalist: Comrade Collazo, have you all known what you have meant to the Cuban Revolution over all these years?

Oscar Collazo: On this we must turn to history. The fraternity between Cuba and Puerto Rico is a matter of history, dating back to the years of Spanish colonial rule. We were always two sister countries, we always fought side by side, we always had a common policy of independence for both our countries.

But the difference between those struggles and the struggles of the '50s, when the real Cuban Revolution started, was that this was a social revolution that for the first time would bring about radical change in a Latin American country.

Journalist: What comparison can you make between Cuba and Puerto Rico?

Lolita Lebrón: Cuba is a free country, a democratic country. It is not subject to any form of colonialism; it is not bound to U.S. capitalism.

That's the big difference between the people of Cuba and the people of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is subject to the Government of the United States, and Cuba is a free and sovereign nation. It is the first free country in Latin America. That is the big difference.

Rafael Cancel Miranda: In line with what Lolita is saying, which is true, we can give examples. In Cuba all children are guaranteed an education as far as their abilities go. But in Puerto Rico only a few are guaranteed an education, if they have the money. Most young people must drop out of school to go to work because they are poor and their parents do not have the means to support them. And unfortunately they end up on drugs, in prostitution and in prison.

Why U.S. freed the four

Journalist: Why do you think the U.S. Government decided to release you, why now?

Oscar Collazo: There are different factors involved in this case. One of them is, the first is, that the capitalist, imperialist system of the United States is being weakened, it is becoming decadent. Now the United States need the friendship of all peoples whose friendship they can get, which will prove to be very few.

Another thing is that while there was talk of our release, at the same time an international conference was being held in Havana, Cuba, where solidarity with Puerto Rico was to be discussed and a motion calling for the release of the political prisoners was to be presented.

And the United States felt, among other things, that it would be a good

step for them to take, an astute measure to kill the initiative of the delegates to the conference. In other words, if they released us, the resolution would have no value.

Something else involved here is that President Carter is a man without a future. Right now President Carter only has the support of 36 percent of the people of the United States. In other words: a minority of the people of the United States support President Carter.

President Carter needed the votes of all delegates that will be attending the Democratic Convention to support his candidacy. And they were counting on the votes of Puerto Rico. A big delegation will be going from here and they may be the deciding factor as to who will get the nomination.

Cruel treatment

Journalist: How were you treated in jail?

Rafael Cancel Miranda: The cruelest thing that happened in prison, in my opinion, that they did to us, was what they did to Comrade Andrés Figueroa Cordero.

They threw him in the hole at Leavenworth, the prison where he was being held. He was bleeding from the anus. I had a friend who was an orderly there who would bring him new underwear every day because he was bleeding a great deal.

The doctor was told; first the doctor said it was hemorrhoids, and then he was given headache pills. He was bleeding all the time in the dungeons. They didn't want to treat him.

I remember I wrote a letter to Comrade Juan Mari Bras and told other prisoners, "Call such and such a number and say that this is happening to Comrade Andrés." They got in touch with Leavenworth and so there was some pressure to get him treated. Otherwise he would have died right there.

I also witnessed cruel treatment of other prisoners. The guards would collect bottles filled with urine and would throw the urine over those of us in the hole.

That's U.S. civilization in the prisons for you!

My mouth was kicked to bits in the prison where Andrés and I were held. I have proof of this.

Now I am speaking for the prisoners I left behind, whom I love dearly because they were my family for nearly 26 years, and I'm alive today thanks to the prisoners, not the police or prison authorities.

They had some big gassing machines called Big Bertha and when they wanted to throw you in the hole they'd give you Big Bertha, gas you and handcuff you and bring in 20 of those brutes, because that's the only way you can describe them.

They'd put you against the wall and beat you after you had been gassed. And that's when you were in your cell and weren't a threat to anybody be-



Andrés Figueroa Cordero upon release from federal prison. Cruel medical neglect in jail hastened his death.

cause you couldn't touch anybody. That happened in prison; it's still happening today.

When my wife went to visit me she was forced to strip completely so as to be able to visit me; otherwise they wouldn't have let her in. Simply to humiliate her.

I also had to do a striptease for them. In order to go the visitors room I had to take off all my clothes, raise my testicles, show them my ears, head and many other things so they could see I didn't have anything, otherwise they didn't let you go to the visit. If you wanted the visit you had to go through all that.

I witnessed so much abuse of prisoners that we could spend the whole night talking about this; and you could confirm it all!

Journalist: In view of all that how could you stand firm?

Oscar Collazo: The main thing is that if a person has ideals they help him stand firm 100 years, if need be. If a man doesn't have ideals, if he doesn't have anything to look forward to in the future, he can be destroyed in no time.

'A future of struggle'

Journalist: What is your view of Puerto Rico's future?

Irving Flores: It will be a future of struggle.

Journalist: What is the path of struggle for Puerto Rico?

Lolita Lebrón: Unity. We want to unite the patriotic forces in Puerto Rico around one goal, the independence of Puerto Rico.

Oscar Collazo: We will work on two fronts: a domestic front, that is, national, where we will work for the unification of the forces for independence. But we will also be active on the international scene. We will obtain all possible aid from sister nations that are willing to help us.

What we aim to do is put the U.S. empire in the dock, on trial. And when we are united, we can go forward with the struggle and carry it through to its logical consequences.

Those consequences won't depend on us. They will depend on the empire. If the empire wants to settle Puerto Rico's political status with us peacefully, we are willing to do so. But if they repeat what they did in the '50s, if they want to destroy us by force, we will defend ourselves as the case may be.

Journalist: Could each of you say something to the people of Cuba?

Oscar Collazo: Among the organizations and peoples who stood at our side during the last few years struggling for the independence of Puerto Rico and for our release, the Cuban people were

always there. A noble and heroic people whom we have always loved, because we have always been two sister nations, we have always struggled together and we have always been ready and willing to cooperate with each other.

Of course, it was a great source of satisfaction for us to see that the noble Cuban people were in the vanguard of that struggle, stretching out their hand and giving us encouragement, sending their delegates to the UN to speak on our behalf, on behalf of the people of Puerto Rico, to demand that the case of Puerto Rico be discussed at the UN. These are things we are grateful for.

Cuban support

Lolita Lebrón: I endorse what Comrade Oscar has said. We are very grateful to the Cuban people and especially to Comrade Fidel Castro for his support for the Puerto Rican case at the UN. We feel it was his support for us that paved the way for the successes and victories in the case of Puerto Rico and that meant that, in the Committee of 24, it was recognized that Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States.

We thank Cuba for this support, because it was the one who gave us this international backing.

Irving Flores: We are aware of the Cuban people's struggle, both past and present, on behalf of Puerto Rico's independence. The Cuban Government has distinguished itself internationally at all conferences, both at the UN and the Non-Aligned. It has been the leading voice in the campaign for Puerto Rico's freedom and independence and for the release of political prisoners.

My message is this: "Cuba and Puerto Rico united will win."

Rafael Cancel Miranda: For a moment I thought he was going to say: "Cuba and Puerto Rico are the two wings of a bird, they receive flowers and bullets in the same heart." Do you remember that? There is a poem by Lola Rodríguez de Tío to that effect.

In our history there are many years of cooperation among our peoples. I want to see today's Cuba; I want to see the difference between the Cuba of yesterday and today. Because only "hustlers" survived in yesterday's Cuba. I want to see the big difference in the Cuba of today.

I also want to thank the Cuban people for their help to the people of Angola, Ethiopia and other nations of Africa and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Because they are showing that their solidarity is not words; it is solidarity in blood and deeds. And I know that they have demonstrated as much solidarity as they can and will continue to do so as far as the Puerto Rican people are concerned.

The struggle goes on.
Thank you.

For the very best coverage of world politics

Frankly, 'Intercontinental Press/Inprecor' carries far more articles, documents, and special features about world politics than the 'Militant' has room for.

'Intercontinental Press/Inprecor' is published to help people struggling for a better world learn from each other's successes and setbacks. You can't afford to be without it. Fill in the coupon below and subscribe today.

Intercontinental Press/Inprecor
Post Office Box 116, Varick Street Station, New York, New York 10014

☐ Send me six months of 'Intercontinental Press/Inprecor.' Enclosed is fifteen dollars.

☐ Send me a sample copy. Enclosed is eighty-five cents.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Intercontinental Press
combined with
inprecor



U.S. HANDS OFF IRAN!



REVOLUTIONARY
GRENADA:
NEW JEWEL
OF THE
CARIBBEAN

Setback for U.S. policy

National conference on Cuba big success

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK—Despite Washington's stepped-up anti-Cuba drive, gains are being made in winning public support for normalization of relations with Cuba.

An encouraging example of this was the national conference on Cuba held here the weekend of November 2-4.

Sponsored by the Center for Cuban Studies, the conference attracted nearly 700 participants from across the country. A thousand people attended a Saturday night open plenary meeting.

Founded in 1972, the Center for Cuban Studies is a resource center for information about Cuba. It attracted many people from the academic world to participate in the conference.

The weekend featured more than two dozen workshops. These were given added dimension by the participation of a number of political and cultural figures from Cuba.

These included Raúl Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the UN; Ramon Sánchez Parodi, head of the Cuban

Interest Section, the quasi-embassy in Washington; and other members of the Cuban diplomatic staff here.

Also participating was the noted Cuban filmmaker, Tomas Gutiérrez Alea; Esmundo Desnoes, author of the novel, *Memories of Underdevelopment*; Felix Beltrán, president of the plastic arts section of the Cuban Union of Writers and Artists; and others.

The Cuban willingness to engage in dialogue was indicated by the range of workshops they participated in.

These included panels on Cuba's foreign policy, its relations with the Nonaligned nations, the status of individual and cultural freedom in Cuba, the role of women and Blacks, of the unions, and more.

Cuba's view of its relations with Washington were plainly stated. It wants a normalization of relations, including an end to the economic blockade and U.S. abandonment of its illegally held naval base at Guantánamo.

But, the Cuban representatives em-

phasized, Cuba will not yield an inch on its active solidarity with liberation forces around the world as the price for normalization.

At the plenary session, Sánchez Parodi traced U.S. hostility to Cuba to the initial stages of the revolution, when it became clear that the Cuban people were resolved to exercise their right of self-determination and to end U.S. imperialist domination of their country.

Nevertheless, he declared, there was a basis for normalizing relations and he urged people in the United States to press for this goal.

This theme was hammered home by Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.), the principal U.S. speaker.

Dellums branded the blockade of Cuba as "the height of arrogance, absurdity, and insanity." Washington's efforts to strangle the Cuban revolution, he declared, were "inhuman and immoral."

The Black congressman contrasted Cuba's gains in abolishing racism with the oppression of Black people in this country. He saluted Cuba's "moral, political, and, in some cases, military role" in combatting racism and colonialism around the world.

The open plenary also heard of the gains being won for friendship with Cuba among the members of the Cuban community in this country.

Prof. Lourdes Casal of Rutgers, a member of the Committee of 75, told the gathering that the Cuban community was not the monolithic counterrevolutionary force it was commonly assumed to be.

The influence of the counterrevolutionaries within the Cuban community abroad, she said, has dropped sharply since the Cuban government entered into a dialogue with the Committee of 75 and other community representatives.



Militant/Harry Ring

RAUL ROA KOURI

She pointed out that despite the terrorist activities of the counterrevolutionaries, 10,000 members of the Cuban community had signed a petition for normalizing of relations.

And, she added, the fact that nearly 100,000 Cubans have visited their homeland under a travel program initiated early this year has also served to change thinking in the community.

The State Department indicated its realization of the significance of the gathering by sending John Graham, a member of the U.S. Mission at the UN who specializes in colonial affairs.

As a workshop participant, Graham played the role of "soft cop," suggesting he did not agree with aspects of U.S. policy, and confiding he could do more "working within the system."

At the plenary, Graham expressed the hope that Cuba would "win its place in the sun," suggesting, however, that it could best do so by staying in its "place."

Audience reaction indicated a differing view. When Graham pointed, with dismay, to Cuba's role in defeating the racist South African invasion of Angola, there was a wave of applause—for Cuba.



Militant/Harry Ring

Participants in panel on intellectuals in Cuba included (left to right): Prof. Andrew Salkey of Hampshire College; author José Yglesias; and Cuban filmmaker Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, who has won international acclaim for such films as 'Death of a Bureaucrat' and 'The Last Supper.'

Q&A: Who is intervening in Latin America?

At the Cuba conference panel on Cuba's foreign policy, a member of the audience referred to Carter's response on the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba. She asked if Carter's moves did not reflect a concern that Cuba was not genuinely non-aligned and that its activity posed a threat to the stability of the Hemisphere.

The following responses were given by Juan Antonio Blanco, of the Cuban Mission to the UN, and Ramon Sánchez Parodi, Cuban envoy to Washington.

* * *

Blanco: I think they're trying to discredit Cuba. I don't think that's a switch in their policy. That's what they've been trying to do for the past twenty years. Now they're trying to discredit it among the Nonaligned groups. . . .

They talk now about the hemisphere, the Caribbean and Central America. Well, we're also watching very closely what's happening in the hemisphere, because we also happen to live here.

They are very worried about the possibility of having Cuba involved any place in the hemisphere.

Well, we wonder, for example, if they were involved in the coup d'etat that took place in El Salvador. We're also watching the hemisphere.

We wonder if it was not an American intervention to give last-minute weapons to the Somoza regime. Isn't that a form of interfering, of intervention?

Didn't they try to get the OK of the OAS to intervene with troops, with

marines, when the Sandinistas were finally having their victory?

I think the problem here is the continuous problem of the U.S. intervention. Supporting the junta in Chile, which they put there in the first place. Supporting the repressive regimes in Latin America and Central America. . . . That's a form of intervention, a form of concealed aggression.

Having a military base in Cuba against the will of the people and the government is a form of interference and a form of aggression. . . .

I really don't know how an island of nine million people, which is more or less what lives here in New York, can be such a threat to the stability of the hemisphere, if it's not because there are certain conditions in the hemisphere that were created by the U.S. domination of the hemisphere, conditions which created that instability.

If one Cuban—according to the way it's presented in the press here—can put in danger any government in Central America or in South America, is it because that Cuban is a superman?

Or is it because of the kind of conditions which prevail there because of the domination of the United States? The help given by the United States to the repressive regimes which create a situation in which it takes only one man to stand up and the whole people will rise up?

Where is the fear coming from?

Sánchez Parodi: I think there are two things we have to consider. First, these policies, these new move-

ments of troops—the Key West thing [Carter's announcement of a new Caribbean military command post there]—can be very dangerous for



Chile. Murderous regime was installed by Washington, which organized overthrow of elected Allende government.

the Central American and Caribbean countries.

I think we have to watch very carefully the development of these steps because there is a political ferment now in the Caribbean islands and Central America. And this is the real reason for this whole campaign . . . not really the so-called 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet troops. . . . It is precisely to avoid, or be ready to counteract the possibility that any of these countries will liberate themselves. . . .

In the small Caribbean islands there is a general characteristic that when the colonial powers left, they left in power some kind of elite.

And the conditions, the material conditions, of the people are very bad. There is a lot of oppression, repression.

Once one of these islands, like Grenada, becomes free, there is a strong tendency that others might do the same.

This is not the influence of the Cuban revolution. It's the objective conditions in these islands which decide for themselves to get rid of this form of oppression, of neocolonialism.

Now, in the long run, whatever they [Washington] might do—it might be a military presence in the Caribbean, economic pressure, military pressure—whatever they do, is, in the long run, no solution.

Because the problems are there. The people are there. And their decision to be free is there. So, in the long run, the policy will be a failure. No doubt about it.

'RAPE OF LOVE'

Rape of Love. Starring Nathalie Nell. Written and directed by Yannick Bellon. A Robert A. McNeil Presentation released by Quartet Films.

Rape of Love, directed by Yannick Bellon, a leading French female director, is concerned with the subject of rape as the violence against women stemming from a sexist society.

Nicole (Nathalie Nell), a visiting nurse, while riding on a lonely road on her motor bike, is seized by four men who have followed her from a cafe, where she had ignored their suggestive comments. They brutally rape her. Their remarks about all women being bitches as they physically abuse and humiliate her reveal the contempt for women which enables them to gratify themselves at the expense of the anguish of another human being.

Traumatized by the experience, she is comforted and aided by her girl friend and her girl friend's husband. Her girl friend persuades her that, despite her reluctance to do so in a fruitless attempt to

Film

forget, she must seek to obtain justice against her assailants. On behalf of all women she must break through the conspiracy of silence that surrounds rape.

She finds that she is subject to great pressure, including that coming from the persons she loves most. Her mother tells her that it is better to keep quiet about what happened. Publicity will only hurt her.

Her boy friend, whom she is planning to marry after he gets out of the army, is enraged against the rapists, but he too, accepting the view that the victim is stigmatized, wants her not to take any action.

The wife of one of the rapists pleads with her for the sake of her children to drop her suit. When Nicole regretfully replies that she cannot do this, the woman speaks bitterly of the female solidarity which impels Nicole and suggests that after all nothing so terrible happened. There were no broken bones or lasting injuries.

In the glimpse of the woman's home life that we get, we see that she cajoles her husband to buy her a washing machine by using sex as a means of catering to his ego and sense of dominance. For her



Nicole (Nathalie Nell) is rape victim who seeks justice against her assailants.

sex is submission for the purpose of obtaining benefits.

The attempt to dissuade her which Nicole rejects contemptuously is that by the parents of one of the rapists. The father is a well-to-do merchant who, overbearing and authoritarian, violently upbraids his son for ineptness while he is waiting on customers in the shop, no doubt instilling in him the desire to prove his "manhood."

The father, pretending to be solicitous in speaking to Nicole, tells her that the whole world is a "dunghill of copulation," which takes place all of the time, with or without consent. She should see what happened to her in this perspective.

As a "pragmatist," he is concerned about the future and not the past. She is planning to get married and will need money. Won't she realize what is good for herself as well as for all concerned?

In actuality, what every one is telling her, if not so crassly, is what he is saying: accept the world as it is and submit. Even her boy friend, although he, like her other young friends, is ostensibly at odds

with society, says essentially the same thing when he states that it will do no good to make use of bourgeois justice. Indeed, bourgeois justice, as we see it in operation when Nicole makes her complaint, tries to make the victim the culprit, but to refuse to seek to make use of it is a cop-out.

Beyond the seeking of justice in a specific case is the struggle against a society in which violence is endemic, a society in which Nicole's boy friend is drafted into an army which he hates. From this violence, although we may seek to immerse ourselves in our own private lives, there is no escape. Love itself is violated.

Rape of Love is thus a feminist film that sees that to fight against rape is to fight against contemporary society. Excellently acted, with an especially fine performance by Nathalie Nell, it makes us perceive vividly the trauma of rape.

It also makes us perceive that rape cannot simply be dismissed as an inevitable expression of man's animal nature. After all, as Nicole's friend points out, bulls do not rape cows. —Paul Siegel

A Reader's Notes

Karl Kautsky (1854-1938) was the chief theoretician of the Second International (organized in 1889) and of the German Social Democratic Party, its most important affiliate. After the death of Frederick Engels in 1895, Kautsky was generally considered the world's most authoritative exponent and developer of Marxism; the young left wingers in the Second International like Lenin and Trotsky also regarded him as their teacher before World War I.

Anyone who wants to understand the Second International and how it degenerated into an obstacle to revolution by 1914, and to understand the Third International that was founded by Lenin and Trotsky in 1919 as the revolutionary successor to the Second, has to become familiar with Kautsky's ideas. Now there is a book in English that will meet this need: *Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution (1880-1938)* by Massimo Salvadori, NLB (distributed in the U.S. by Schocken Books), 1979, 375 pp., \$19.95.

The author is an Italian professor who wrote for *Il Manifesto* in the sixties and is now connected with the Socialist Party. He has gone through Kautsky's voluminous writings, starting with the year when he began to write for the Social Democratic press, and has summarized Kautsky's main political ideas as they were expressed in various controversies and as they evolved, from left toward right, until his death on the eve of World War II.

Salvadori does not deal with Kautsky's important writings on history or his writings on philosophy; his main angle, he explains, "is an examination of the way Kautsky approached the relationship between socialism and democracy in the course of his

long political activity." And this he does very effectively, providing summaries that illuminate the period he covers and quotations that are very revealing despite their brevity.

Especially useful is the information provided about the major controversies in which Kautsky was involved, including his opponents' positions. From this information even readers unfamiliar with Kautsky will see for themselves that most of Kautsky's opponents in the first half of the book were on his right, while most of those in the second half were on his left. In the first half he fought against Vollmar, Bernstein, Millerand, trade union bureaucrats, revisionists, opportunists, and others who wanted to turn the Marxist movement into reformism. In the second half his main adversaries were revolutionaries like Luxemburg, Pannekoek, Lenin and the Bolsheviks, the German Spartacists, etc.

That's worth mentioning here because it bears on one of Salvadori's complaints—that Lenin and Trotsky were inaccurate to call Kautsky a "renegade" after he and the Second International violated their pledge to fight against World War I and after he bitterly opposed the Bolshevik-led Russian revolution in 1917. Salvadori holds that this label was inaccurate because Kautsky all along, from the start of his career, had been including pro-reformist statements and arguments in his polemics against reformism.

It seems like a piddling point to me. Lenin and Trotsky did not have time after the Russian revolution to reread all of Kautsky's works and to note all of the ambiguous and damaging concessions he had made to reformism; they either had not noticed

them before, or had paid them insufficient attention. This was easy to do because they had always been sure of one thing—that Kautsky was in the camp of revolutionary Marxism, whatever formulations he used in his articles. That's what their label was about, mainly—Kautsky's desertion of that camp for the camp of reformism and counterrevolution. If that isn't renegacy, there is no such thing.

(Trotsky's final remarks on the "renegacy" question appeared in his obituary on Kautsky in *Writings of Leon Trotsky (1938-39)*. His 1919-22 essay on Kautsky and his 1935 essay on Engels and Kautsky are in *Portraits, Political and Personal*.)

Jon Rothschild's translation (of both Salvadori's Italian and Kautsky's German) is so excellent that I am tempted to hoist a few queries: Wasn't the predecessor of the United Nations called the League of Nations in English (not the Society of Nations)? Wouldn't Kautsky's "education" be better in English than his "formation"? What meaning is "problematic" as an English noun intended to convey—is "a problematic" significantly different from "a problem"?

* * *

Since writing the above, I have had the chance to learn about and read another book: *Karl Kautsky, 1854-1938: Marxism In the Classical Years* by Gary P. Steenson (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1978, 308 pp., \$15.95). The author is a university library specialist and editor, who has written a book which is less focused than Salvadori's but has more biographical information. —George Breitman

MORE SACRIFICES FROM CHRYSLER WORKERS

The Carter administration is tightening its squeeze on Chrysler auto workers.

Alfred Kahn, head of the president's Council on Wage and Price Stability, threatened November 10 to reject a \$1.5 billion bailout loan for Chrysler unless the United Auto Workers contract is scaled down.

Kahn called the contract "outrageous" and demanded "genuine contributions and sacrifices" from workers before the loan would be guaranteed. In the new contract, the UAW has already conceded sacrifices of \$403 million in wages and benefits.

Kahn modified his threat a few days later, stating that Chrysler will "probably" be granted the loan without renegotiations of the contract.

But he reiterated his demands on auto workers. Kahn says he will "argue strenuously within the administration" for greater UAW contributions to Chrysler.

"All that we've heard so far from the union isn't sufficient," Kahn said in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal*.

"That wage contract—if nothing else happens, that ain't enough. I want more." He suggested that auto workers "put the raise they're getting into company stock."

... AND AT U.S. STEEL

No doubt admiring the way Chrysler has used the threat of bankruptcy to blackmail its workers out of wages and benefits, U.S. Steel has decided to

try the same scam. The company's American Bridge division has given steelworkers an ultimatum—wage cuts or plant shutdowns.

Some 2,000 workers at plants in Ambridge and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Gary, Indiana, have a November 20 deadline to decide on the proposal.

U.S. Steel is trying to force the workers out of the basic-steel contract and into accepting a three-year wage freeze and a twenty-five-cent limit on cost-of-living raises over the entire period. The basic-steel contract expires next year.

Top officials of the United Steelworkers union, who in 1973 gave away the right of basic-steel workers to strike, have bowed to the blackmail scheme.

According to the November 9 *New York Times*, Samuel Camens, assistant to USWA President Lloyd McBride, said the union officials were sympathetic to the company but afraid to make an exception to the basic-steel pact.

"Once you do it, where is the end of it?" Camens reportedly asked.

But the November 12 *Wall Street Journal* says McBride is recommending that union members accept the company proposal.

Where indeed?

UFW CUTS BACK LETTUCE BOYCOTT

The United Farm Workers union announced October 25 that it is ending its nationwide boycott of nonunion iceberg lettuce, except for one brand name.

The UFW struck California growers last February, and has signed contracts with twenty-two of thirty-three vegetable growers. This included the largest lettuce grower, Sun Harvest. But remaining lettuce growers have refused to sign.

The UFW's new strategy calls for a boycott of lettuce produced only by the Bruce Church Company under the Red Coach label.

UFW president César Chávez said the boycott was called off because union supporters had too much trouble figuring out which brands were being boycotted and which weren't.

At a rally announcing the new tactic, the UFW was given a \$10,000 donation from the United Auto Workers.

UNIONS FIGHT TOXIC CHEMICALS

The International Chemical Workers union has called on the federal government to ban the herbicide Oryzalin. The union said that babies born to workers who made Oryzalin suffered from birth defects and early deaths.

At a November 8 union news conference, chemical worker Nick Crudo described the ordeal he and his wife went through after she gave birth to a boy with the main arteries of his heart reversed.

"My son has had two open-heart operations, five catheterizations, and two tracheotomies," Crudo said. "He has been in hospitals half of his four years. We nearly lost him eight different times."

Union President Frank Martino said that of five babies born to workers making Oryzalin at a New York State plant, one died of pneumonia at two months and may have had a heart defect; one died in a miscarriage; and three were born with heart defects, two of the infants dying.

The Eli Lilly Company, which makes Oryzalin, termed the deaths and birth defects "multiple coincidences."

The Environmental Protection Agency promised a report "within weeks."

Meanwhile, the *Detroit News* revealed that workers who produce wooden models for the auto companies are dying of cancer at an alarming rate. The paper said that at General Motors, 14 workers had cancer out of 400 who worked with the chemically treated wood. This is nearly ten times the expected figure.

40,000 in union-led British abortion rights march

Led by the Trades Union Congress, the national British labor body, 40,000 women and men marched in London in defense of abortion rights October 28.

The large turnout was, in part, a response to an anti-abortion bill currently before Parliament.

Three weeks earlier, a crowd estimated at 30-40,000 marched in Paris, calling for free abortion on demand. Plans are underway for a national march in Paris for abortion rights to be held November 24. The November march has won the support of a broad range of groups, including the Socialist Party.



Socialist Challenge/G.W. Cookson

The paper said General Motors had known of the cancer danger for at least five years, but refused repeated union demands for company-financed checkups.

GOV'T, UTILITIES SPIED ON NUKE GROUP

State police and utility company investigators have illegally spied on and harassed the antinuclear SEA Alliance in New Jersey, the state American Civil Liberties Union has charged in a lawsuit.

The suit said the state's three largest utilities and the cops conspired by recording license plate numbers at demonstrations, filming rallies, keeping files on activists, and infiltrating antinuclear groups.

Atlantic City Electric is charged with sending an investigator to SEA Alliance meetings, posing as an interested member.

One example of harassment cited was the case of Clarence Colt, a SEA Alliance member arrested and charged with assault after asking the identity of a man writing down license plate numbers at a rally. It turned out to be a cop. Colt was found guilty and fined fifty dollars.

The companies and police are also charged with putting out "false, misleading, and derogatory or prejudicial statements to newspapers."

A spokesperson for the state attorney general said state police are forbidden to gather "intelligence" on "any political group."

W.VA. RALLY BACKS HOSPITAL STRIKERS

Four hundred unionists and supporters demonstrated for striking hospital workers in New Martinsville, West Virginia, November 12. Some 126 workers at the Wetzel County General Hospital walked off the job July 31 in their fight to be represented by District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.

The march and rally were supported by the state AFL-CIO and attracted a large contingent of steelworkers. Coal miners and other unionists also attended.

One banner read, "We are Family—Organized Labor Supports Striking Hospital Workers." The crowd repeatedly chanted, "Union, union, union" and sang, "Solidarity Forever."

On August 6, the strikers were hit with a court injunction barring all picketing. Since then several arrests of union organizers have occurred.

RULING HITS RACIST HIRING HALL

A federal judge has ordered a big construction union to send out equal numbers of Blacks and whites to job openings for the next two years. The 7,000-member Local 542 of the International Operating Engineers has only 280 Black members. It represents workers in eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The ruling came in response to a suit filed eight years ago

25% Discount

Special Offer from Pathfinder
for Trotsky Centennial (1879-1979)

Leon Trotsky
My Life

My Life is Leon Trotsky's autobiography. It gives the reader an understanding of the events that shaped the life of one of the greatest revolutionaries of our time.

Regularly \$6.95, this book is being offered at a special discount price of \$5.25 through November.

Available at bookstores listed on page 27, or order by mail from Pathfinder Press, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014. (Please include \$.75 for postage and handling.)

What's Going On

COLORADO DENVER

FAMINE IN CAMBODIA: WHO IS TO BLAME? Speaker: Bernie Senter, Socialist Workers Party. Sun., Nov. 25, 7:30 p.m. 126 W. 12th Ave. Donation: \$1. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (303) 534-8954.

ILLINOIS CHICAGO

BLACK AMERICANS AND THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE. Speakers: Representatives of Palestine Human Rights Campaign, Palestinian Student Organization, and Socialist Workers Party. Sat., Nov. 24, 7:30 p.m. 434 S. Wabash, Room 700. Donation: \$2. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (312) 939-0737.

MINNESOTA IRON RANGE

NICARAGUA: THE REVOLUTION CONTINUES. Speakers: Kirstin Murati: "Women and the Nicaraguan revolution"; David Salner: "How Somoza was ousted"; Warren Simons: "Report from Detroit Nicaraguan Solidarity Conference: How American workers can defend the Nicaraguan revolution." Fri., Dec. 7, 7:30 p.m. Carpenters Hall, Virginia, Minn. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (218) 749-6327.

NEW JERSEY NEWARK

STOP THE RACIST VIOLENCE! Speakers: Claude Edwards, African Liberation Coalition, will speak on murder of Daryl Walker by Orange cops; Osborne Hart, staff writer for the *Militant*, will speak on racist violence in Boston and

North Carolina. Fri., Nov. 16, 7:30 p.m. 11-A Central Ave. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (201) 643-3341.

NEW YORK NEW YORK CITY

U.S. NAVY OUT OF VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO! March and rally. Sat., Nov. 24, 12 noon. 124th St. and 2nd Ave. Ausp: N.Y. Committee in Support of Vieques. For more information call (212) 292-1136.

OHIO CINCINNATI

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT. Speaker: Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Presidential

Campaign Committee. Wed., Nov. 28, 7:30 p.m. 970 E. McMillan. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum. For more information call (513) 751-2636.

PENNSYLVANIA PITTSBURGH

HOW TO STOP THE KU KLUX KLAN ATTACKS. Report from Greensboro, North Carolina, and panel discussion. Sun., Nov. 25, 7 p.m. 1210 Carson St. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (412) 488-7000.

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speaker: Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for president. Thurs., Nov. 29, dinner 6 p.m., rally 7:30 p.m. 1210 E. Carson. Donation: \$3 for dinner. Ausp: Socialist Workers Campaign. For more information call (412) 488-7000.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

JOB SAFETY AND THE FIGHT TO DEFEND WORKING CONDITIONS. Speakers: Truman Carver, training supervisor for Utah State Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Bill Hoyle, member of Machinists Lodge 1525 and Socialist Workers Party. Slide presentation. Sun., Nov. 18, 7 p.m. 677 S. 7th E., 2nd floor. Donation: \$1.50. Ausp: Militant Forum and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (801) 355-1124.

WEST VIRGINIA MORGANTOWN

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN RALLY. Speaker: Andrew Pulley, SWP candidate for president. Wed., Nov. 28, 6 p.m. dinner and refreshments; 8 p.m. rally. 957 University Ave. Donation: \$2. Ausp: SWP Campaign. For more information call (304) 296-0055.

by a group of Black workers who said they were not permitted to join the union and therefore denied equal-paying jobs.

According to a lawyer for the Black workers, back-pay claims could reach \$40 million.

LUNG CANCER RATE SOARS IN MINING AREA

Residents of Durango, Colorado, get lung cancer four times as often as the national average, according to a study by Dr. Scott McCaffrey. The Durango area is the site of a giant mountain of radioactive uranium mill tailings. McCaffrey's study covered only cases treated at one of two local hospitals.

PROTEST COLOMBIA RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The U.S. Committee Against the Violations of Human Rights and Democratic Liberties in Colombia will hold a

picket line November 17 at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. The museum is showing an exhibition of works in gold by Colombian Indians.

The picket line, set to begin at 2 p.m., will denounce violations of human rights in Colombia and, in particular, crimes against the Indians of that country.

OUR COLOR-BLIND JUSTICE SYSTEM

Most federal judges in the South belong to all-white clubs, a study by the Southern Regional Council reveals. Of 127 federal district judges in the region, 58 percent belong to segregated clubs. For appeals judges, the figure rises to 61 percent.

In four cities outside the South, the council found that 51 percent of federal judges belong to all-white clubs.

EEOC takes up sexist firing

By Phil Norris

SHELTON, Wash.—The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has decided to take the Simpson Plywood Company to court to force the company to rehire a woman fired last June. More than 1,400 members of International Woodworkers of America Local 3-38 have been on strike since October 8 to protest the firing.

The fired woman, Toni Gilbertson, had filed complaints with the Washington State Human Rights Commission and the EEOC because of suggestive and demeaning questions she was asked when applying for a job at Simpson.

The court hearing is set for November 30 in Tacoma.

In other strike developments, Local 751-C of the International Association of Machinists at Boeing voted to support the strike and to send a protest letter to Simpson.

Also, the Thurston County chapter of the National Organization for Women has voted to support the strike, as has the Puget Sound chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Five hundred striking IWA members and their families demonstrated in downtown Shelton November 10 in a union-called strike support action.

A local meeting followed. Union members told the *Militant* the local had decided to continue the strike until Gilbertson gets her job back.

Shots fired at Indiana SWP office

By Henry Slubowski

INDIANAPOLIS—Two shots were fired into the offices of the Socialist Workers Campaign Committee here in the early morning hours of November 9. No one was in the offices at the time.

A witness has revealed, in a sworn statement, that he saw an Indianapolis police car parked in front of the storefront offices moments after hearing the shots fired.

The witness, who asked to remain anonymous, told the *Militant*, "if the cops didn't fire the shots they had to have seen who did. They were right there."

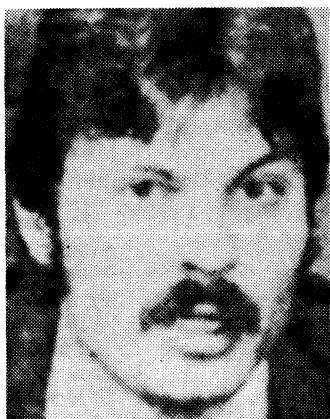
This was the second such attack on the SWP this year. Last March, two shots were fired into the offices and swastikas were pasted on the door. No arrests have been made.

David Ellis, the SWP candidate for mayor earlier this year and a member of United Steelworkers Local 2937, told reporters after the recent attack, "If shots were

fired into the local offices of Jimmy Carter or Teddy Kennedy or any big-business candidate, the FBI and the Secret Service would be crawling all over the place. When socialists or unionists get attacked, the cops look the other way."

Although the cops took an initial report of the shooting, no investigation has yet begun.

SWP campaign supporters are planning an ambitious defense effort, calling on union leaders.



DAVID ELLIS

The Great Society

Harry Ring



Near utopia—A declining birth rate should virtually eliminate youth unemployment, the experts advise. In fact, says one Labor Department specialist, "By 1990 it would be surprising if the Black unemployment rate didn't drop back to 20 percent."

Benefits of a college education—Fifty-four percent of those polled in a *New York Times*/CBS survey said the energy shortage is a fake. However, 55 percent of college graduates thought it was real, as against 29 percent of those who didn't finish high school.

Perish the thought—New York's Mayor Koch, who recently had eggs thrown at him by protesters against his moves to shut down city hospitals, confided to a group of police recruits that "I wanted to kill 'em." But, he advised, "that thought shouldn't even cross your mind."

Plain-talk dep't—The *Lundberg Letter*, the oil industry trade sheet, which is

predicting a new gas "shortage," explains it has nothing to do with supplies. Availability, it states, "is determined only by how much oil companies allocate. . . . It is not determined by stocks. Stocks in tanks must be . . . delivered before they can satisfy public demand."

That's odd—A *New York Times*-NBC poll found that more rich people than poor people favored "belt-tightening" as a means of coping with inflation.

The wheels of justice—New York Port Authority executive John Tillman pleaded guilty to padding his swindle sheet. He was fined \$1,000 and ordered to repay \$1,619.91 which he had ripped off. Also, he was demoted to a job paying \$49,504 a year.

Textbook shortage next?—Thorton Bradshaw, President of ARCO, is reportedly a leading contender for the presidency of the University of Southern California.



Union Talk

Suggestion box

This week's column is by Joanie Quinn, a structure mechanic at Douglas Aircraft and a member of United Auto Workers Local 148.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—All over the plant there are little posters of a rooster crowing, with the slogan, "Wake up to opportunity, Put in a Suggestion."

Workers at the plant have decorated the roosters with foremen's names. And the slot for holding suggestion forms is always empty, but foremen will still tell you to put in a suggestion whenever you have figured out a better way to do something.

The first thing they tell you is, "It will make it easier for you." But this just isn't true. What they mean when they say that is that it will save time. But whose time? Not mine. I don't get to go home an hour early every day. They don't take away the mandatory overtime.

It's company time you have saved. Then the first thing the company does is tell you that you have all this extra time, so you should take on another job. In the end, the result is speedup. That's why most workers here are pretty skeptical about "suggestions."

There are lots of jokes about putting in suggestions, "rubber rivets" to cut down the noise or ending mandatory overtime, but not too many people think they are helping themselves by putting in a suggestion.

So the company has come up with another inducement. Money.

My foreman was trying to convince my partner and me to put in a suggestion on a template we made up. We listened as he explained the procedure.

"They'll have an engineer come down and look at it and decide how much time your suggestion has saved the company," he said. We could have saved the company some time right there because, after all, we knew better than any engineer how much time we saved.

"Then," my foreman continued, "you will get paid for the hours that you save the company."

He didn't say you only get paid for what it saved the company in one use, not in the hundreds of times we will use it every year.

"How much will we get paid?" I asked.

"Thirty-three dollars an hour of your time saved."

I was surprised. There is a big difference between thirty-three dollars an hour and the eight dollars an hour I get paid. Why so much?

"Because," my foreman replied, "that's how much your time is worth to the company."

In that short exchange my foreman put his finger on the foundation of the capitalist economic system, described by Karl Marx as the "theory of surplus value" more than 100 years ago.

What we as workers produce is worth tremendously more than what we are paid in wages. And it is this discrepancy—between what we are paid and the value of what we produce—that allows the owners of these plants to make billions in profits as a direct result of *our* labor and nothing more.

Meanwhile our latest twenty-three cents cost-of-living raise doesn't even touch the increase in gas prices, much less food, rent etc.

Our Revolutionary Heritage

Thanksgiving cheer

Thanksgiving shoppers will, perhaps, be reassured by the news that federal officials are 'reasonably certain' that the current turkey crop is not contaminated with PCB, the cancer-causing chemical that got into animal feed and made necessary the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of chickens and turkeys. Now, we're told, practically all the contaminated turkeys have been eliminated.

Twenty years ago, Thanksgiving cranberries had to be eliminated because of contamination by a cancer-producing weed killer. The following 'American Way of Life' column on the subject by Joseph Hansen appeared in the 'Militant' November 16, 1959.

"Cranberry. The bright-red, acid berry produced by any plant of the genus *Oxycoccus*. It is much used for making sauce, jelly, tarts, etc." That's the way it was in Noah Webster's day and that's the way it was right up to this Thanksgiving. Then came a qualitative change.

For the first time since the Pilgrims made a public holiday out of roast turkey, the festive splash of the scarlet sauce won't give that Thanksgiving savor to the white slices of breast, the dark meat, mashed potatoes and rich brown giblet gravy.

And when thanks are offered up this year in millions of homes for the privilege of living in this bounteous America, many will add, "And God bless Arthur S. Fleming."

If you are disturbed by the fact that the cranberry crop for the past two years was contaminated with the cancer-producing chemical weed-killer, aminotriazole, think of the bitterness among the cranberry growers. They are clamoring for the ouster of Fleming, the Washington official who warned the public in the nick of time. What's the government for, if not to protect their right to make profits at public expense?

Their story is that you'll find only a harmless amount of aminotriazole in a can of their sauce. The quantity is so minute, claims George C.O. Olsson, head of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., that you "would have to consume carloads" of the poisoned cranberries to feel any effect.

Dr. Donald A. Shallock of Rutgers chimed in with the assurance that aminotriazole has no effect on dogs "and we'd eat the chemical ourselves it's so safe."

There's a possible pitch for the TV hucksters to get right with the public after

the TV quiz shows. Fix up a nationwide hour of entertainment in which Dr. Shallock eats the chemical. The results should be interesting, if not appetizing, considering that a dilution of ten parts in a million will cause thyroid cancer in a rat.

Nevertheless, many cranberry growers do have a legitimate complaint, for they cut out the weed-killer when they were warned about it. The trouble is that other private enterprisers used the poison anyway—it's a much easier, cheaper way of weeding a patch than hiring a gang with hoes.

How many lessons like this do we need to drive home the fact that America can no longer afford the private enterprise system? If the cranberry industry were under public control—the growers guaranteed an ample living but barred from making profits at public expense—cases like this would be unknown. The use of new labor-saving pesticides would be instituted only by expert teams and only under strictest government supervision. This would be normal procedure under socialism.

What is most alarming about the contamination of America's entire \$45 million to \$50 million crop of cranberries is that it is not an isolated incident. Little of our food nowadays is free from residual DDT or other deadly insecticides or hormones that cause freak growth in cattle and chickens. And, of course, strontium 90 from atom-bomb tests will contaminate our milk for years to come.

Dr. David E. Price, Assistant Surgeon General, speaking at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the National Audubon Society, Nov. 10, feared that pollutants might make man an obsolete species.

"Is there a connection," he asked, "between the release of new pollutants and the increase in certain types of diseases? Is this the reason, for example, why city people, who breathe more auto fumes, are more likely to develop lung cancer than country?" He concluded gloomily that there might not be a historian left a century from now to look back on today's events.

But if the distinguished doctor turns out to be wrong, a historian might look back at the holiday this year and say, "How thankful we can be! The absence of a single traditional dish on the American table that day set in motion the great change in thinking which was to lead in a few years to the outworn, incompetent, dangerously chaotic capitalist system giving way to the socialist order we enjoy today."

Strike over grievances

Last week, for the first time in about six years, my local exercised its right to strike over unresolved grievances. On October 31, United Auto Workers Local 647 walked out of General Electric-Evendale for one day.

GE Aircraft Engine Group is a major industry in Cincinnati. It employs about 13,500 workers and is organized by the UAW, the Machinists, and several smaller locals. Traditionally we honor each other's picket lines.

Before UAW contract negotiations with GE earlier this year, our 4,600 members voted 94 percent in favor of a strike. The contract was settled without one, but problems with management have intensified.

Our local newsletter listed some of these problems: "new and unacceptable work rules, more work being farmed out, more safety [violations], more demands for productivity. . . ."

My own area, Airfoils, was singled out as a trouble spot. Management people were doing the work of hourly employees, job classifications were being ignored, and union members were being harassed by frequent write-ups. Many employees, including several shop stewards, had been fired in the past few months, and we were angry.

On the day of the strike, I discussed the tactic of a one day walkout with one of our local officers. He explained that each day out costs General Electric about \$1 million. It strengthens the union and turns public opinion against GE.

He stressed the fact that our strike was authorized by the UAW International and perfectly legal.

We agreed that media treatment of the strike had been totally distorted. The major dailies and TV news broadcasts falsely described our action as a "wildcat." They promoted management's version: that the strike was the result of only two grievances dating from 1977, one of them involving emergency removal of snow from the parking lot. "And we don't think that's serious enough to strike over," they quoted a management representative.

We returned to work with management's agreement to consider our unresolved grievances and the problems we raised. Morale is higher among our UAW membership, and words like "solidarity" and "fighting back" come up more frequently on the shop floor.

The right to strike between contracts is a valuable tool that we were able to use to counter stepped up attacks by GE, and we will not hesitate to use it in the future.

Diane Jacobs
UAW Local 647
Cincinnati, Ohio

Philadelphia in 1828 and soon labor parties were formed in all the major northern states.

These parties quickly won broad support among workers and farmers and elected many officials to office. They campaigned for free public education for all children and an end to imprisonment for debt and property qualifications for running for office, among other things. Under pressure from this rapidly growing movement, the capitalist parties implemented many of the workers' demands.

An excellent account of this period is contained in Phillip Foner's *History of the Labor Movement in the United States*.

These labor parties died within a decade due to the small size of the American working class of the time and the opening of the West, which offered the most able workers a real opportunity to escape from wage slavery. But their short existence showed not only that an independent workers party can have a great appeal but also that it is the working class, not the capitalists, who represent social progress and equality.

Another example of this is the Bill of Rights. This was tacked on to the U.S. Constitution in the 1780s to appease the artisans and small farmers who were organizing to oppose ratification of the Constitution, which they correctly saw would create a powerful central government in the hands of large landholders, merchants, and manufacturers.

I was discussing the new interest in the labor party with a co-worker at the GM assembly plant here and he thought it was a great idea. But, he added, "they'll never legalize it. Workers are the majority of the population. If something like that got started workers could take over the government."

D.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

Auto layoffs

In the midst of and prior to the national contract ratification at Ford, I along with hundreds of other autoworkers at the giant Ford Motor Company Rouge Complex have been put in the streets.

According to Ford's stooges at Gate 2, the place where the hiring, layoffs, and firing goes down, more than 1,400 workers in all have been laid off indefinitely.

In the building I used to work in, the Dearborn Stamping Plant, nearly an entire shift has been eliminated.

While in other buildings at the Rouge, such as the Specialty Foundry and the Frame Plant, only one or two departments are working in the entire building!

While hundreds of us are on layoffs, a number of workers still humping at the Rouge aren't that much better off. As is usually the case during layoffs, Ford is using this as a

Labor party

The idea of workers forming their own party is not new in America. The first labor party in the U.S. was formed in

Our party is your party

THE MILITANT is the voice of the Socialist Workers Party.

IF YOU AGREE with what you've read, you should join us in fighting for a world without war, racism, or exploitation—a socialist world.

JOIN THE SWP. Fill out this coupon and mail it today.

☐ I want to join the SWP.
☐ Send me _____ copies of *Prospects for Socialism in America* at \$2.95 each. Enclosed \$_____
☐ Please send me more information.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

SWP, 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014

JOIN THE SWP

club to work the hell out of those workers still there.

For example, both in my former plant and in the assembly plant, a number of workers are being forced to work six days and ten hours.

What should our union have done to prevent these layoffs from going down.

First off, rather than trade our jobs for the skimpy PPH days [Paid Personal Holidays], which we got in this contract, our union leadership should have gone to the big table and demanded that each and every auto worker be given fifty-two PPH days for each year of the contract or an equivalent number of hours off per day. If this proves not to be sufficient to prevent layoffs, then we can demand more.

In order to get this cut in our work time, should we take a cut in pay? I say hell no!

Last year Ford and his other cutthroat partners made record profits. In fact, for the last three years the auto bosses have made record profits. Since Ford has all this money—I know that I and the people I used to work with don't have it—he should be made to foot the bill for a proposal which will stop layoffs and create jobs.

Lastly, knowing that everything we get is because we struggle for it, our union must be prepared to do the same. What this means is that rather than relying on rap sessions at the bargaining table, we must once again take our struggle to the streets across the country.

In this way the entire weight of our numbers—since only a few of us can get in a room anyway—can be brought to bear in this fight.

Until this happens, I along with thousands of other autoworkers across the country will continue to stand in the streets rather than at work.

Al Duncan
UAW Local 600
Detroit, Michigan

From a subscriber

The *Militant* is the paper of the working stiff. The last time I read the *Militant* was in April of this year when I had an introductory subscription.

From that time up to now I have subsisted on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Philadelphia Bulletin*, and the *Progressive*. There is no comparison. It will be a relief to read the *Militant* again, now that I have a six-month subscription.

It makes my blood boil to read the lies that are printed in the Big Business papers. They must have the highest contempt for common people.

Matthew Mitchell
Norristown, Pennsylvania

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

Learning About Socialism

'Wage-Labor and Capital'

As part of an ongoing program of studying basic Marxist theory, supporters and members of the Socialist Workers Party will be studying two pamphlets on economic theory by Karl Marx: *Wage-Labor and Capital* and *Value, Price and Profit*.

Wage-Labor and Capital, in its current form is actually a joint work by Marx and Frederick Engels. Originally a series of lectures delivered by Marx to the German Workingmen's Club of Brussels in 1847, it was revised by Engels in 1891 to bring it into line with some of Marx's later discoveries.

The central theme of the pamphlet is the antagonistic relationship between wage-labor and capital. This antagonism is built into the very existence of capital, since, as Marx explains, capital is above all a *social relationship*. With the abolition of the capitalist system by the socialist revolution both wage-labor and capital will disappear.

Under capitalism workers are deprived of all means of production (factories, mines, raw materials, heavy machinery, etc.). They are forced to sell their labor power (that is, their ability to work) to a capitalist buyer, who owns the means of production that the worker needs in order to work.

Like any other seller of commodities the worker tries to get the best deal possible. Wages will fluctuate according to the condition of the labor market, tending to rise when demand for labor power is brisk and fall when demand for labor is slack. In the long run, however, wages will gravitate toward their cost of production or value. This is determined by the living requirements of the worker and his or her family and the cost of training the worker so he or she can perform a particular task.

Assuming that all commodities, including labor power, are sold at their value, how does the capitalist make a profit? No one can make a profit simply by buying commodities at their value and then reselling them at the same value. The secret is found in the fact that labor *creates* value—more value than the value of the labor power itself.

Suppose (to use a modern example) a capitalist corporation hires a worker to help assemble automobiles. At the end of a week's labor the auto worker receives \$300. This represents the price of one week's worth of an automobile worker's labor power. The value added by the workers to the cars amounts to much more—say \$600. (Another part of the value of the cars has simply been transferred by the workers from raw materials, tools, etc.)

This means that during the first half of the week the auto worker is creating value equal to what he or she will receive from the capitalist at the end of the week in the form of wages. During the second half of the week the auto worker is creating new value that is completely appropriated by the

capitalist. He or she is working for nothing.

This is the basis for the profits that the owners of the auto corporation realize if the cars are sold at their value. And this is the basis of the conflict of interests between the workers and the capitalists.

Under the pressure of competition (not simply personal greed) each capitalist business strives to lower all costs, including the amount of money spent for labor power. The capitalists try to pay the lowest wages possible and extend the work day to the maximum length. Nowadays this is being accomplished largely through the devaluation of the money in which the workers wages are being paid (inflation) and the spread of forced overtime.

The workers—if they don't want to be reduced to mindless beasts of burden—are forced to resist. This gives rise to the class struggle between the capitalist class on one side and the working class on the other.

Spokespersons for the capitalist class frequently claim that the interests of their class and the working class are in fact identical. Higher profits will mean faster growth of capital, and faster growth of capital means higher employment and better conditions for all classes.

Wage-Labor and Capital answers this time-worn argument in the following words, "To say that 'the worker has an interest in the rapid growth of capital,' means only this; that the more speedily the worker augments the wealth of the capitalists, the larger will be crumbs which fall to him, the greater will be the number of workers that can be called into existence, the more can the mass of slaves dependent upon capital be increased.

"We have thus seen that even the most *favorable situation* for the working class, namely, the most rapid growth of capital, however much it may improve the material life of the worker, does not abolish the antagonism between his interests and the interests of the capitalist.

"If capital grows rapidly, wages may rise, but the profit of capital rises disproportionately faster. The material position of the worker has improved, but at the cost of his social position. The social chasm that separates him from the capitalist has widened."

Wage-Labor and Capital is only an introduction to political economy. Some statements that appear in *Wage-Labor and Capital* require modification in the light of the discoveries contained in *Capital*.

In *Value, Price and Profit*, which should be studied after *Wage-Labor and Capital*, Marx explains why wage increases do *not* cause price increases. Together these two pamphlets provide a valuable introduction to the basic principles of Marxist economics.

—William Gottlieb

If You Like This Paper, Look Us Up

Where to find the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and socialist books and pamphlets

ALABAMA: Birmingham: SWP, YSA, 1609 5th Ave. N. Tel: (205) 328-9403. Send mail to P.O. Box 3382-A. Zip: 35205.
ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 1243 E. McDowell. Zip: 85006. Tel: (602) 255-0450.
CALIFORNIA: Berkeley: SWP, YSA, 3264 Adeline St. Zip: 94703. Tel: (415) 653-7156. Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, 2211 N. Broadway. Zip: 90031. Tel: (213) 225-3126. Oakland: SWP, YSA, 1467 Fruitvale Ave. Zip: 94601. Tel: (415) 261-1210. San Diego: SWP, YSA, 1053 15th St. Zip: 92101. Tel: (714) 234-4630. San Francisco: SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 824-1992. San Jose: SWP, YSA, 733 E. Hedding. Zip: 95112. Tel: (408) 295-8342.
COLORADO: Denver: SWP, YSA, 126 W. 12th Ave. Zip: 80204. Tel: (303) 534-8954.
FLORIDA: Miami: SWP, YSA, 8171 NE 2nd Ave. Zip: 33138. Tel: (305) 756-8358.
GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA, 509 Peachtree St. NE. Zip: 30308. Tel: (404) 872-7229.
ILLINOIS: Champaign-Urbana: YSA, 284 Illini Union, Urbana. Zip: 61801. Chicago: SWP, YSA, 434 S. Wabash, Room 700. Zip: 60605. Tel: (312) 939-0737.
INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, c/o Student Activities Desk, Indiana University. Zip: 47401. Indianapolis: SWP, YSA, 4850 N. College. Zip: 46205. Tel: (317) 283-6147. Gary: SWP, YSA, 3883 Broadway. Zip: 46409. Tel: (219) 884-9509.
KENTUCKY: Louisville: SWP, YSA, 131 W. Main, P.O. Box 3593. Zip: 40201. Tel: (502) 587-8418.
LOUISIANA: New Orleans: SWP, YSA, 3319 S. Carrollton Ave. Zip: 70118. Tel: (504) 486-8048.
MARYLAND: Baltimore: SWP, YSA, 2913 Greenmount Ave. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.

MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst: YSA, c/o M. Casey, 42 McClellan. Zip: 01002. Tel: (413) 537-6537. Boston: SWP, YSA, 510 Commonwealth Ave., 4th Floor. Zip: 02215. Tel: (617) 262-4621.
MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: YSA, Room 4120, Michigan Union, U. of M. Zip: 48109. Detroit: SWP, YSA, 6404 Woodward Ave. Zip: 48202. Tel: (313) 875-5322.
MINNESOTA: Mesabi Iron Range: SWP, YSA, P.O. Box 1287, Virginia, Minn. Zip: 55792. Tel: (218) 749-6327. Twin Cities: SWP, YSA, 373 University Ave., St. Paul. Zip: 55103. Tel: (612) 222-8929.
MISSOURI: Kansas City: SWP, YSA, 4715A Troost. Zip: 64110. Tel: (816) 753-0404. St. Louis: SWP, YSA, 6223 Delmar Blvd. Zip: 63130. Tel: (314) 725-1570.
NEW JERSEY: Newark: SWP, YSA, 11-A Central Ave. Zip: 07102. Tel: (201) 643-3341.
NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque: SWP, 1417 Central Ave. NE. Zip: 87106. Tel: (505) 842-0954.
NEW YORK: Capital District (Albany): SWP, YSA, 103 Central Ave. Zip: 12206. Tel: (518) 463-0072. New York, Brooklyn: SWP, 841 Classon Ave. Zip: 11238. Tel: (212) 783-2135. New York, Lower Manhattan: SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 260-6400. New York, Upper Manhattan: SWP, YSA, 564 W. 181 St., 2nd Floor. Send mail to P.O. Box 438, Washington Bridge Sta. Zip: 10033. Tel: (212) 928-1676. New York: City-wide SWP, YSA, 108 E. 16th St. 2nd Floor. Zip: 10003. Tel: (212) 533-2902.
NORTH CAROLINA: Piedmont: SWP, YSA, P.O. Box 2486, Winston-Salem. Zip: 27102.
OHIO: Cincinnati: SWP, YSA, 970 E. McMillan. Zip: 45206. Tel: (513) 751-2636. Cleveland: SWP, YSA, 13002 Kinsman Rd. Zip: 44120. Tel: (216) 991-

5030. Oberlin: YSA, c/o Gale Connor, OCMR Box. 679. Zip: 44074. Tel: (216) 775-5382. Toledo: SWP, YSA, 2120 Dorr St. Zip: 43607. Tel: (419) 536-0383.
OREGON: Portland: SWP, YSA, 711 NW Everett. Zip: 97209. Tel: (503) 222-7225.
PENNSYLVANIA: Edinboro: YSA, Edinboro State College. Zip: 16444. Philadelphia: SWP, YSA, 5811 N. Broad St. Zip: 19141. Tel: (215) 927-4747 or 927-4748. Pittsburgh: SWP, YSA, 1210 E. Carson St. Zip: 15203. Tel: (412) 488-7000. State College: YSA, c/o Jack Craypo, 606 S. Allen St. Zip: 16801. Tel: (814) 234-6655.
TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Dallas: SWP, YSA, 5442 E. Grand. Zip: 75223. Tel: (214) 826-4711. Houston: SWP, YSA, 806 Elgin St. #1. Zip: 77006. Tel: (713) 524-8761. San Antonio: SWP, YSA, 112 Fredericksburg Rd. Zip: 78207. Tel: (512) 735-3141.
UTAH: Salt Lake City: SWP, YSA, 677 S. 7th East, 2nd Floor. Zip: 84102. Tel: (801) 355-1124.
VIRGINIA: Tidewater Area (Newport News): SWP, YSA, 111 28th St. Zip: 23607. Tel: (804) 380-0133.
WASHINGTON, D.C.: SWP, YSA, 3106 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7699.
WASHINGTON: Olympia: YSA, c/o Lynne Welton, 1304 Madrona Beach Rd. Zip: 98502. Tel: (206) 866-7332. Seattle: SWP, YSA, 4868 Rainier Ave., S. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330. Tacoma: SWP, YSA, 1306 S. K St. Zip: 98405. Tel: (206) 627-0432.
WEST VIRGINIA: Morgantown: SWP, YSA, 957 S. University Ave. Zip: 26505. Tel: (304) 296-0055.
WISCONSIN: Madison: YSA, P.O. Box 929. Zip: 53701. Milwaukee: SWP, YSA, 3901 N. 27th St. Zip: 53216. Tel: (414) 445-2076.

Interview with Puerto Rican Nationalists

'Our greatest hopes lay with Cuban revolution'

The four longest-held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere were released from U.S. jails September 10. Oscar Collazo, Irving Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda, and Lolita Lebrón had each been held more than twenty-five years for armed actions in support of Puerto Rico's right to independence. Upon their release, they were greeted by rallies of thousands of Puerto Ricans and others in Chicago, New York, and Puerto Rico.

The four were recently interviewed on Cuban television. The following excerpts from the interview were published in the October 14 issue of the weekly English-language edition of 'Granma,' the main daily newspaper in Cuba.

Journalist: This is a special interview with the four recently released Puerto Rican patriots—Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores, Lolita Lebrón and Oscar Collazo—here in the town of Lares, Puerto Rico.

Rafael, how did your political awareness come about?

Rafael Cancel Miranda: I started at a very early age. I wasn't yet seven when my parents went to a peaceful rally in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on March 21, 1937.

The Puerto Ricans there, who didn't have so much as a penknife, were driven into a corner by forces under the command of Blanton Winship—who was later decorated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

They were driven into a corner and slaughtered. Twenty-one people were killed and 200 wounded.

My mother had gone dressed in white and she returned dressed in red,



Militant/Alexis Irizarry

Proindependence rally in Lares, Puerto Rico, greets the four Nationalists not long after their release from U.S. prisons. The September 23 rally, attended by 30,000, was held in commemoration of 'El Grito de Lares,' the 1868 uprising against Spanish colonial rule.

covered in the blood of the dead; because in order to save herself she had to crawl over the bodies, while bullets whistled overhead.

That was the first time I realized we had a mortal enemy that threatened first my parents and then the parents of other Puerto Rican children.

I remember that my first act of rebellion came a few days later in elementary school when they wanted me to stand and pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States. Loyalty to the flag of the United States!

I respect that flag just as I respect all flags, but in this case it was an impe-

rialist imposition. The same ones who tried to kill my people wanted me to pledge allegiance to them the next day. You don't have to be fullgrown to realize that this is absurd.

I was a child, but I refused to do it, and I have refused all my life. I refused

Continued on page 20

Murder charged in jail death of Puerto Rican

By José G. Pérez

Puerto Rican independence forces are charging that the U.S. government cold bloodedly murdered a Puerto Rican patriot who was serving a six-month sentence for trespassing on U.S. Navy property in Puerto Rico.

The activist, thirty-three-year-old Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, was found hanged in his cell at the federal prison in Tallahassee, Florida, a few minutes past midnight November 10. He was not transferred to a hospital for more than an hour, and then pronounced dead at 1:45 a.m.

Prison authorities released a statement claiming Rodríguez committed suicide. This is hotly contested by his family, lawyers, political associates, and the Puerto Rican independence movement, all of whom accuse the U.S. government of murdering him.

According to lawyers for the Rodri-

guez family who saw the body, Rodríguez had a knife wound on his forehead as well as bruises on his face.

The slain patriot was a leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist League, one of the smaller proindependence groups. Its central leader, Juan Antonio Corretjer, has long been a prominent figure on the Puerto Rican left and is also well known as a poet.

Corretjer had been with Rodríguez only hours before his death. His visit was prompted by reports from Rodríguez that he was being subjected to an intense campaign of harassment and abuse.

Rodríguez said he had been refused medical treatment and placed in solitary confinement when he continued to insist on his right to treatment. Prison authorities also injected him with Thorazine, a powerful depressant, and refused him food for several days.

Nevertheless, Corretjer reported, Rodríguez's morale was good and there was no hint of any thoughts to commit suicide.

Rodríguez's imprisonment stemmed from protests against the U.S. Navy's use of the Puerto Rican island of Vieques for target practice.

Early this year, a protest was staged against new maneuvers at Vieques by the navy. Twenty-one persons were arrested for "trespassing" on a Vieques beach that the navy had been planning to bomb.

Of the twenty-one arrested, five have been tried and sentenced to six months in prison.

In addition, Juan Mari Brás, general secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and lawyer for one of the five, was jailed thirty days for missing a hearing.

At a New York news conference

November 13, called by the New York Committee in Support of Vieques, Puerto Rican Socialist League spokesperson Luis Rosado declared, "Our tribute to this Puerto Rican martyr will be to continue this struggle until Puerto Rico is independent and socialist."

Also speaking was New York City Council member Gilberto Gerena Valentín, who called for a federal investigation of Rodríguez's death.

"There is no doubt he was assassinated," said Gerena Valentín. "It is part and parcel of the onslaught against the movement for Puerto Rican independence, not only in Puerto Rico but here in the U.S. too."

Rosado announced that protests would be held November 15 in Puerto Rico, as well as in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, and other U.S. cities.